



Foster B. Cook, Jr.
General Manager



21620 Gulf Freeway
Webster, TX 77598
281-332-3111
Fax 281-332-7696
Cell 281-221-7599

- Cart Ordered Delayed Forms (2)

Decedent Ray Burton

ML MC 73 3333

Funeral Home Forest Park East

Signature Foster Cook

Print Name FOSTER COOK

Date 2/4/14

11-715 (Rev. 6/96)

FORM D.C. 1-1-82

MC 73-3333

State of Texas

Court-Ordered Delayed Certificate of Death

State File Number

Texas Department of Health - Bureau of Vital Statistics

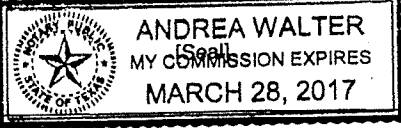
1. Name of Deceased (a) First Roy				(b) Middle Eugene		(c) Last Bunton		(d) Maiden	2. Sex Male	3. Date of Death found August 8, 1973	
4. Date of Birth December 31, 1952		5. Age (In Years) 20	If Under 1 Year Month	Days	If Under 1 Day Hours	Min	6. Birth Place (City & State or Foreign Country) Houston, Texas		7. Social Security No. 454-02-7627		
8. Marital Status <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced		9. Surviving Spouse (If Wife, Give Maiden Name)				10. Race Caucasian		11. Was Decedent Ever In U.S. Armed Forces? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
12a. Residence Street Address 621 East 13 1/2 Street							12b. City or Town Houston				
12c. County Harris			12d. State Texas			12e. Zip Code 77008		12f. Inside City Limits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
13. Father's Name Gilbert Bunton					14. Mother's Maiden Name Margaret Rudisial						
15. County of Death Harris		16. City or Town (If Outside City Limits, Give Precinct No.) Houston			17. Name of Hospital or Institution (If not in institution, show street address) 4500 Silverbell St., Stall 11						
18. Date of Disposition December 3, 2011				24. Part I: Underlying Cause of Death Gunshot wounds (2) of head, close range						Approx. Interval between Onset & Death	
19a. Place of Disposition (Name of Cemetery, Crematory or Other Place) Forest Park East Cemetery				25. Part II: Contributory Cause(s)							
19b. Section 213 Block _____ Lot 97 Space 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				26. Manner of Death: <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Accident <input type="checkbox"/> Suicide <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Homicide <input type="checkbox"/> Undetermined							
20. Location (City, State) Webster, Texas				27a. Date of Injury found August 8, 1973				27b. Injury at Work? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
21. Name of individual completing Affidavit A Dwayne A. Wolf, M.D., Ph.D. Deputy Chief Medical Examiner				27c. Location (Street & Number, City, State) 4500 Silverbell St., Stall 11							
22. Address 1885 Old Spanish Trail, Houston, TX 77054				27d. Describe how injury occurred Shot							
23. Signature 											

Affidavit A
Before me on this day appeared Dwayne A. Wolf, M.D., Ph.D. known to me to be the person who signed the foregoing certificate, who on

oath deposes and says: "The facts stated in this death certificate of Roy Eugene Bunton are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I was the

physician last in attendance / Medical Examiner
 funeral director in charge of disposition, or person acting as such
 other person who was acquainted with the facts surrounding the death } at the time the death occurred."

Signed:
Sworn to and subscribed before me. This 3rd day of February, 2011



Notary Public in and for Harris County, Texas

Affidavit B (To be used when Affidavit A is signed by someone other than the physician last in attendance or the funeral director in charge of disposition)

Before me on this day appeared _____ known to me to be the person who signed this affidavit, who on oath deposes and says: "The facts stated in the foregoing death certificate of _____ are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I am acquainted with the facts and that I am not related to the individual by blood or marriage."

Signed: _____
Sworn to and subscribed before me. This _____ day of _____, 20 _____

[Seal]

Notary Public in and for _____ County, Texas

The foregoing death certificate of _____ was submitted to this court, as provided for in Health and Safety Code, Sec 193.007. It is the order of this court that this record be accepted not be accepted by the State Registrar for filing in the State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Signed: _____ County Probate Judge
Date _____, 20 _____ County Probate Court of _____ County

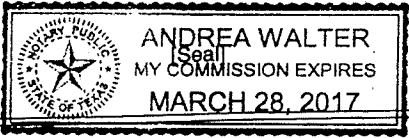
WARNING: The penalty for knowingly making a false statement in this form can be 2-10 years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000. (Health and Safety Code, Sec. 195, 1989) VS-128 REV. 2/2001

Texas Department of Health - Bureau of Vital Statistics

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 { physician last in attendance / Medical Examiner
 funeral director in charge of disposition, or person acting as such
 other person who was acquainted with the facts surrounding the death } at the time the death occurred."

Sworn to and subscribed before me. This 3rd day of February, 2014



Signed: Andrea Walter
 Notary Public in and for Harris County, Texas

Affidavit B (To be used when Affidavit A is signed by someone other than the physician last in attendance or the funeral director in charge of disposition)
 Before me on this day appeared _____ known to me to be the person who signed this affidavit, who on oath deposes and says: "The facts stated in the foregoing death certificate of _____ are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I am acquainted with the facts and that I am not related to the individual by blood or marriage."

Signed: _____
 Sworn to and subscribed before me. This _____ day of _____, 20 _____
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Signed: _____ County Probate Judge
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22. Address				27c. Location (Street & Number, City, State)								
23. Signature				27d. Describe how injury occurred								

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 funeral director in charge of disposition, or person acting as such
 other person who was acquainted with the facts surrounding the death } at the time the death occurred."
 Signed: _____
 Sworn to and subscribed before me. This _____ day of _____, 20 _____
 [Seal] Notary Public in and for _____ County, Texas

Affidavit B (To be used when Affidavit A is signed by someone other than the physician last in attendance or the funeral director in charge of disposition)
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 Signed: _____ County Probate Judge
 Date _____, 20____ County Probate Court of _____ County

VS-128 REV. 2/2001

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE COURT ORDERED DELAYED CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Please fill out completely and return two duplicate originals – no errors, no white outs, no scratch outs -- error free. They can be typed or written in blue or black ink legibly. All blanks should be filled out completely and if unknown put “n/a”.

In Affidavit A – it is to be signed by the person filling out the top part and there is a line below the Affiant’s signature line for the Notary’s signature. (Signed: _____ is where the doctor/funeral home director, etc., will sign). They will also be signing line #23.

In Affidavit B – it is to be signed only if “other person” is checked in Affidavit A. That person signing Affidavit B is not the same person signing as in Affidavit A. It is also to be notarized.

Please read the instructions on the back of the form as to who should be filling this form out. Please proofread.

Please send a copy of Certificate of Death.

Fees are \$21 for a certified copy, additional copies are \$4.00 each, plus a \$1 filing fee. Please send in a money order, made payable to Stan Stanart, County Clerk with the appropriate amount to be included with the above delayed certificates of death. Funeral homes can send in a company check.

Once filled out and properly signed and notarized, please return the two originals to:

Marilyn Lewis
Guardianship Coordinator
Probate Court #2
Judge Mike Wood
201 Caroline, Suite 680
Houston, TX 77002

My telephone number is 713/368-6710.

Marilyn.Lewis@prob.hctx.net (email)

If you have questions, please call me or email me.

Once the Delayed Death Certificate has been signed, it will be filed with the County Clerk, Stan Stanart. If you have questions for that department, their phone number is 713-755-6438.

1483-X-45

Luis A. Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner



Main: (713) 796-9292
Fax: (713) 796-6844

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences

3rd AMENDED
AUTOPSY REPORT

Case 73 – 3333

August 9, 1973

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS ON THE BODY


OF

Roy Eugene Bunton
621 East 13-1/2 Street
Houston, Texas

Gunshot wounds (2) of head, close range.

It is our opinion that the decedent, Roy Eugene Bunton, came to his death as a result of gunshot wounds (2) of head, close range – Homicide.

Amendment reviewed by:


Dwayne A. Wolf, M.D., Ph.D. 01/30/14
Deputy Chief Medical Examiner MMDDYY

COMMENT (original amendment): This decedent was misidentified in 1973. This report is amended to change the identification of this decedent to unidentified.

COMMENT (2nd Amendment): This report is amended to reflect the positive identification of the decedent based on the results of DNA profile comparisons, anthropological findings, and circumstantial evidence as 20 year old Roy Eugene Bunton.

(See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3334, 73-3335, 73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3349, 73-3350, 73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356 and 73-3357)

COMMENT (3rd Amendment): This report is amended to remove the statement regarding date of death on signature page.

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION ON THE BODY OF

Roy Eugene Bunton
621 East 13-1/2 Street
Houston, Texas

HISTORY: The body of this unidentified young male teenager (Unknown #2) was found at approximately 8:00 p.m. on August 8, 1973, in Stall #11, at 4500 Silverbell Street, Houston, Texas. (See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3334, 73-3335, 73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3349, 73-3350, 73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356, and 73-3357)

AUTOPSY: The autopsy was performed by Chief Medical Examiner Joseph A. Jachimczyk, M.D., assisted by Assistant Medical Examiner Ethel E. Erickson, M.D., and assisted by Dr. Paul G. Stimson, beginning at 4:00 p.m. on August 9, 1973, in the Harris County Morgue.

EXTERNAL APPEARANCE: The body measured an approximate 70 inches in length and weighed a total of 70 pounds. The head was symmetrical and covered with light brown hair, measuring up to approximately 7 inches in length. Covering the eyes and face, there was heavy adhesive tape, and there was a mouth gag. The gag was a portion of Turkish towel. The facial features were not recognizable. The teeth were in a good condition. In the forehead, at a point 1 inch above the glabella, there was a gunshot entrance wound, the lumen of which measured .25 inches in diameter. In the right side of the head, there was another gunshot wound, just 1 inch above the right external ear. This wound measured 3/8 inch in diameter and had black discoloration on the surrounding bone. Each of the wounds had dark black charring on the bone. The neck was long, loose, flabby and thin. The thorax was symmetrical but fallen in, due to decomposition. The abdomen was scaphoid, also due to decomposition. Abundant fragments of cheesy material were over the anterior abdomen and anterior surfaces of the lower extremities. The upper extremities consisted only of wet bones. No hands were present. The feet were absent. The back was mostly deteriorated and partially eaten away with lime. Wrapped around the head, there was a blue plastic material tied with sash cord. There was also a loop of sash put around the chest. The skin of the chest and abdomen was parchment-like. The sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull were very sharply and clearly delineated.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION: Section: There were large defects in the lateral thorax and abdomen. The ribs were exposed. The costal chondral junctions were not calcified. The thoracic and abdominal viscera were largely decomposed and collapsed. The coronary arteries were smooth, thin, glistening and pliable. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were decomposed and partially destroyed with quick lime.

LUNGS: Only fragments of decomposed lung tissue remained.

LIVER: The liver weighed 300 grams. It was mostly decomposed.

BONES: There were no bony abnormalities, except for the missing bones and the two gunshot entrance wounds in the skull.

HEAD: The scalp was reflected in the usual coronal fashion. There were two separate bullet holes in the calvarium. Each of these was surrounded by a dark ring, extending 3/4 inch. The lumen of the one in the right temporal bone measured 3/8 inch in diameter, while that of the glabella measured .25 inches in diameter. The brain was soft and mushy. There were two misshapen .22 caliber bullets in the mushy brain, which weighed 150 grams. The base of the skull was intact.

A second series of skeletal X-rays were made following the autopsy and cleaning of the body. These films were made for the purpose of evaluation of bone age.

An anteroposterior view of the chest and shoulders showed all bones to be intact, including the spine, ribs, clavicles, and scapulae and humeri. The proximal ends of the humeri showed well defined epiphyseal plates, which were quite thin and centrally suggested scars of recent union. However, at the margins of the bone, there were small defects which indicate that fusion was incomplete. The distal ends of the humeri were not seen on this film. The proximal ends of the clavicles were visible. There was no evidence of a proximal clavicular epiphysis.

A film of the lower abdomen and pelvis included also a right ulna and the left ulna and radius. The radius appeared to be separated from the skeleton and was placed in inverted position. The proximal ends of the ulnas were not well visualized due to residual radio-opaque material, apparently lime.

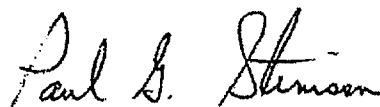
The distal end of the left ulna showed an apparently unfused epiphysis. The epiphyseal plate was well visualized. The proximal radial epiphysis appeared to be fused. The distal radial epiphysis was not well visualized. The pelvis showed well defined calcified epiphyses of the iliac crests. The right was better visualized than the left, but neither crest appeared to be fused in any portion. The upper portions of both femurs were visible, but the degree of fusion could not be evaluated on this film.

An X-ray of the knees and portions of one foot comprised the third film. The foot was present as a separate specimen. The distal conjoint femoral epiphyses appeared to be fused, but the degree of fusion was not evaluable on this film. The proximal tibias showed what appeared to be a scar on epiphyseal union and the cortical outlines showed no visible defect. The proximal portions of both fibulae were visible, but the degree of epiphyseal fusion could not be evaluated.

Based upon the above information, the age of this decedent was estimated at 15 to 18 years.

DENTAL EXAMINATION

The Universal System is used. No fillings are present. Tooth number 1 is avulsed. The upper left and lower left and lower right third molars are impacted. There are caries as follows: occlusal caries in the upper right second molar, tooth number 2; there is attrition on the incisal edges of the upper right and left cuspids, teeth 6 and 11; there is occlusal caries on the lower left second molar, tooth 18; there is attrition on the incisal edges of the lower canines, which are teeth 22 and 27; there are occlusal caries on the lower right first and second molars, which are teeth 30 and 31. There is a chip on the incisal edge of tooth number 9, and a vertical crack on tooth number 8. The crack is approximately in the mid line. The jaw relationship is normal.



Paul G. Stimson, D.D.S., M.S.

Luis A. Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner



Main: (713) 796-9292
Fax: (713) 796-6844


Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences

LABORATORY REPORT SUPPLEMENTAL

LABORATORY NUMBER: IFS11-07373S1

DECEDENT: ML73-3333

ALLEGED SISTER: Mildred Hataway

OFFENSE REPORT NUMBER	COUNTY	OFFENSE	CROSS REFERENCE
ML733333	Harris	Body ID	ML73-3333; IFS11-07373
REPORT DATE	ANALYST		
10/28/2011	R. Williams 		
AGENCY: Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences, 1885 Old Spanish Trail, Houston, TX 77054			

ITEM(S) SUBMITTED:

Item #	Agency Item #	Item	Submitting Agency	Submitted By	Submission Date
1.	---	Construction paper book	Harris County	Dr. S. Derrick	10/07/2011
2.	---	Brown wallet	Institute of Forensic		
3.	---	Black book	Sciences		

ITEM(S) COMPARED TO:

Case #	Item #	Item	Report Date
IFS11-07373	Q1.	Known tooth of decedent ML73-3333	10/06/2011
	K1.	Known saliva of alleged sister, Mildred Hataway	

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

STR DNA typing was performed on swabbings from items 1 (1-1 and 1D1), 2 (2A1), and 3 (3A1) and results compared to items Q1 and K1 from a prior analysis (IFS11-07373). Results and comparisons indicate the following:

No DNA results were obtained from items 1-1, 1D1, or 2A1.

Insufficient information was obtained from item 3A1 for interpretation of the results.

LABORATORY NUMBER: IFS11-07373S1

Table of Identifier Plus STR DNA Typing Results: ^ = allele below stochastic threshold ND = not detected INC = inconclusive

Item	D8S1179	D21S11	D7S820	CSF1PO	D3S1358	TH01	D13S317	D16S539	D2S1338	D19S433	vWA	TPOX	D18S51	AMEL	D5S818	FGA
K1A-1. Known saliva of alleged sister, Mildred Hataway (IFS11-07373)	10,11	30,2, 32,2	11,12	12	15,18	7	11,12	12,13	19,23	15	15,18	8	16,20	X	10,11	21
Q1-2. Known tooth of decedent, ML73-3333 (IFS11-07373)	12,14	ND	ND	ND	14,18	6,7	12^	11,15	ND	13,15	15,18	ND	16^	X,Y	12^	ND
1-1. Construction paper book	ND															
1D1. Construction paper book	ND															
2A1. Brown wallet	ND															
3A1. Black book	INC															

DISPOSITION

Items K1 and Q1 are being retained by the laboratory. All other evidence items will be returned and can be stored at room temperature.

No further action is requested on your part.



Rhonda C. Williams, Ph.D., F-ABC
DNA Analyst

Luis A. Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner



Main: (713) 796-9292
Fax: (713) 796-6844


Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences

LABORATORY REPORT

LABORATORY NUMBER: IFS11-07373

DECEDENT: ML73-3333

ALLEGED SISTER: Mildred Hataway

OFFENSE REPORT NUMBER	COUNTY	OFFENSE	CROSS REFERENCE
ML733333	Harris	Body ID	ML73-3333
REPORT DATE	ANALYST		
10/06/2011	R. Williams 		

AGENCY: Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences, 1885 Old Spanish Trail, Houston, TX 77054

ITEM(S) SUBMITTED:

Item #	Agency Item #	Item	Submitting Agency	Submitted By	Submission Date
Q1.	---	Known tooth of decedent, ML73-3333	Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences	Dr. S. Derrick	08/19/2011
K1.	---	Known saliva of alleged sister, Mildred Hataway	Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences	Dr. S. Derrick	09/16/2011

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

STR DNA typing was performed on cuttings from items Q1 (Q1-2) and K1 (K1A-1). Results indicate the following:

DNA profiles were obtained from items K1 and Q1. Results indicate that Mildred Hataway (K1) cannot be excluded as a possible sibling of the decedent, ML73-3333 (Q1).

In the Caucasian population*, the profiles obtained are 1.582 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are siblings than if they are unrelated. However, it is 3.572 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are double first cousins than if they are unrelated.

In the African American population*, the profiles obtained are 4.823 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are siblings than if they are unrelated. However, it is 10.25 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are half-sibs whose parents are half-sibs than if they are unrelated.

In the Hispanic population*, the profiles obtained are 2.762 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are siblings than if they are unrelated. However, it is 5.543 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are double first cousins than if they are unrelated.

*Source: FBI Population Database

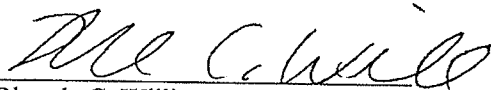
LABORATORY NUMBER: IFS11-07373

Table of Identifiler Plus STR DNA Typing Results: ^ = allele below stochastic threshold ND = not detected

Item	D8S1179	D21S11	D7S820	CSF1PO	D3S1358	TH01	D13S317	D16S539	D2S1338	D19S433	vWA	TPOX	D18S51	AMEL	D5S818	FGA
K1A-1. Known saliva of alleged sister, Mildred Hataway	10,11	30.2, 32.2	11,12	12	15,18	7	11,12	12,13	19 [^] , 23 [^]	15	15,18	8	16,20	X	10,11	21
Q1-2. Known tooth of decedent, ML73-3333	12,14	ND	ND	ND	14,18	6,7	12 [^]	11,15	ND	13,15	15,18	ND	16 [^]	X,Y	12 [^]	ND

DISPOSITION

All evidence items are being retained.



Rhonda C. Williams, Ph.D., F-ABC
DNA Analyst

Luis A. Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner



Main: (713) 796-9292
Fax: (713) 796-6844

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences

2nd AMENDED
AUTOPSY REPORT

Case 73 – 3333

August 9, 1973

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS ON THE BODY

OF

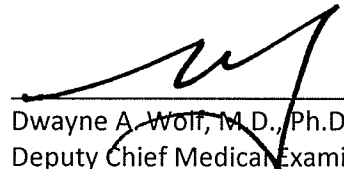
Roy Eugene Bunton
621 East 13-1/2 Street
Houston, Texas

Gunshot wounds (2) of head, close range.

It is our opinion that the decedent, Roy Eugene Bunton, came to his death as a result of gunshot wounds (2) of head, close range – Homicide.

It is our further opinion that death occurred on or about August 21, 1972.

Amendment reviewed by:


Dwayne A. Wolf, M.D., Ph.D. 11/14/11
Deputy Chief Medical Examiner MMDDYY

COMMENT (original amendment): This decedent was misidentified in 1973. This report is amended to change the identification of this decedent to unidentified.

COMMENT (2nd Amendment): This report is amended to reflect the positive identification of the decedent based on the results of DNA profile comparisons, anthropological findings, and circumstantial evidence as 20 year old Roy Eugene Bunton.

(See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3334, 73-3335, 73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3349, 73-3350, 73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356 and 73-3357)

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION ON THE BODY OF

Roy Eugene Bunton
621 East 13-1/2 Street
Houston, Texas

HISTORY: The body of this unidentified young male teenager (Unknown #2) was found at approximately 8:00 p.m. on August 8, 1973, in Stall #11, at 4500 Silverbell Street, Houston, Texas. (See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3334, 73-3335, 73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3349, 73-3350, 73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356, and 73-3357)

AUTOPSY: The autopsy was performed by Chief Medical Examiner Joseph A. Jachimczyk, M.D., assisted by Assistant Medical Examiner Ethel E. Erickson, M.D., and assisted by Dr. Paul G. Stimson, beginning at 4:00 p.m. on August 9, 1973, in the Harris County Morgue.

EXTERNAL APPEARANCE: The body measured an approximate 70 inches in length and weighed a total of 70 pounds. The head was symmetrical and covered with light brown hair, measuring up to approximately 7 inches in length. Covering the eyes and face, there was heavy adhesive tape, and there was a mouth gag. The gag was a portion of Turkish towel. The facial features were not recognizable. The teeth were in a good condition. In the forehead, at a point 1 inch above the glabella, there was a gunshot entrance wound, the lumen of which measured .25 inches in diameter. In the right side of the head, there was another gunshot wound, just 1 inch above the right external ear. This wound measured 3/8 inch in diameter and had black discoloration on the surrounding bone. Each of the wounds had dark black charring on the bone. The neck was long, loose, flabby and thin. The thorax was symmetrical but fallen in, due to decomposition. The abdomen was scaphoid, also due to decomposition. Abundant fragments of cheesy material were over the anterior abdomen and anterior surfaces of the lower extremities. The upper extremities consisted only of wet bones. No hands were present. The feet were absent. The back was mostly deteriorated and partially eaten away with lime. Wrapped around the head, there was a blue plastic material tied with sash cord. There was also a loop of sash put around the chest. The skin of the chest and abdomen was parchment-like. The sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull were very sharply and clearly delineated.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION: Section: There were large defects in the lateral thorax and abdomen. The ribs were exposed. The costal chondral junctions were not calcified. The thoracic and abdominal viscera were largely decomposed and collapsed. The coronary arteries were smooth, thin, glistening and pliable. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were decomposed and partially destroyed with quick lime.

LUNGS: Only fragments of decomposed lung tissue remained.

LIVER: The liver weighed 300 grams. It was mostly decomposed.

BONES: There were no bony abnormalities, except for the missing bones and the two gunshot entrance wounds in the skull.

HEAD: The scalp was reflected in the usual coronal fashion. There were two separate bullet holes in the calvarium. Each of these was surrounded by a dark ring, extending 3/4 inch. The lumen of the one in the right temporal bone measured 3/8 inch in diameter, while that of the glabella measured .25 inches in diameter. The brain was soft and mushy. There were two misshapen .22 caliber bullets in the mushy brain, which weighed 150 grams. The base of the skull was intact.

A second series of skeletal X-rays were made following the autopsy and cleaning of the body. These films were made for the purpose of evaluation of bone age.

An anteroposterior view of the chest and shoulders showed all bones to be intact, including the spine, ribs, clavicles, and scapulae and humeri. The proximal ends of the humeri showed well defined epiphyseal plates, which were quite thin and centrally suggested scars of recent union. However, at the margins of the bone, there were small defects which indicate that fusion was incomplete. The distal ends of the humeri were not seen on this film. The proximal ends of the clavicles were visible. There was no evidence of a proximal clavicular epiphysis.

A film of the lower abdomen and pelvis included also a right ulna and the left ulna and radius. The radius appeared to be separated from the skeleton and was placed in inverted position. The proximal ends of the ulnas were not well visualized due to residual radio-opaque material, apparently lime.

The distal end of the left ulna showed an apparently unfused epiphysis. The epiphyseal plate was well visualized. The proximal radial epiphysis appeared to be fused. The distal radial epiphysis was not well visualized. The pelvis showed well defined calcified epiphyses of the iliac crests. The right was better visualized than the left, but neither crest appeared to be fused in any portion. The upper portions of both femurs were visible, but the degree of fusion could not be evaluated on this film.

An X-ray of the knees and portions of one foot comprised the third film. The foot was present as a separate specimen. The distal conjoint femoral epiphyses appeared to be fused, but the degree of fusion was not evaluable on this film. The proximal tibias showed what appeared to be a scar on epiphyseal union and the cortical outlines showed no visible defect. The proximal portions of both fibulae were visible, but the degree of epiphyseal fusion could not be evaluated.

Based upon the above information, the age of this decedent was estimated at 15 to 18 years.

DENTAL EXAMINATION

The Universal System is used. No fillings are present. Tooth number 1 is avulsed. The upper left and lower left and lower right third molars are impacted. There are caries as follows: occlusal caries in the upper right second molar, tooth number 2; there is attrition on the incisal edges of the upper right and left cuspids, teeth 6 and 11; there is occlusal caries on the lower left second molar, tooth 18; there is attrition on the incisal edges of the lower canines, which are teeth 22 and 27; there are occlusal caries on the lower right first and second molars, which are teeth 30 and 31. There is a chip on the incisal edge of tooth number 9, and a vertical crack on tooth number 8. The crack is approximately in the mid line. The jaw relationship is normal.



Paul G. Stimson, D.D.S., M.S.

HARRIS COUNTY INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC SCIENCES
1885 OLD SPANISH TRAIL
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77054-2001

Sharon M. Derrick, Ph.D.
Forensic Anthropologist

ML73-3333

REPORT OF ANTHROPOLOGY CONSULTATION

CASE NUMBER: ML73-3333 (formerly IO11-00555)
NAME: Roy Eugene Bunton
PATHOLOGIST: Joseph A. Jachimczyk, MD and Dwayne A. Wolf, MD, PhD
DATE (analyzed): March 15, March 30, and April 28, 2011

On February 10, 2011, Dr. Wolf, Deputy Chief Medical Examiner, requested an anthropological profile and trauma analysis of the skeletal remains of ML73-3333 (IO11-00555). The remains were exhumed from Woodlawn Cemetery, 1101 Antoine Drive, Houston, Texas under Order Number 2010-83010 from Harris County District Court 151. The exhumation, funded by a grant from the National Institute of Justice (Using DNA Technology to Identify the Missing, No. 2010-CFDA-16.560), was performed on February 8, 2011 to collect anthropological and DNA data from ML73-3333 and a companion case, ML73-3413. The two individuals were interred within the same casket in 1973. See the original autopsy reports for ML73-3333 and ML73-3413 included in the current case files and the Case Background section below for detailed information on these cases. Two discrete body bags containing skeletal remains were recovered from within the single casket. The remains were immediately transferred to the HCIFS Morgue, received through the check-in process, and placed in the Anthropology Laboratory. Although the remains were believed to be those of ML73-3333 and ML73-3413, the cases were assigned inquest numbers (IO11-00555 and IO11-00556, respectively) at check-in.

As a result of the shallow water table geology of the Houston area, the two body bags were submerged in muddy water within the casket. The water had leaked through the zippers, resulting in waterlogged and softened skeletal elements. Further, mineral deposits had precipitated from the water to coat the majority of the bone surfaces. The elements of each set of remains were washed individually in cool water, air-dried, reconstructed, ordered, and placed in anatomical position for examination.

Roy Eugene Bunton
Report of Anthropology Consultation
ML73-3333

-2-

IO11-00555 and IO11-00556 were compared with photographs and inventory documentation from the ML73-3333 and ML73-3413 case files. The remains were assessed for the minimum number of individuals present and for possible commingling within the casket. IO11-00555 represents the nearly complete skeletal remains of one individual and is consistent with the archived photo and record documentation of ML73-3333. IO11-00556 is comprised of a minimum of two commingled individuals, but the remains are consistent with the archived photo and record documentation of ML73-3413 at autopsy. The two decedents were not commingled during burial. IO11-00555 was reassigned case number ML73-3333 and IO11-00556 was reassigned case number ML73-3413.

ML73-3333 was examined grossly and with a stereomicroscope when appropriate, measured and photographed. Identification quality radiographs were taken. Following the examination, ML73-3333 was placed in a box labeled with the case number and returned to the HCIFS Morgue refrigeration unit.

ML73-3333 was identified on November 4, 2011 as Roy Eugene Bunton (DOB: 12/31/1952) based on mitochondrial and nuclear DNA profile comparisons, the anthropological findings, and circumstantial evidence. See Identification.

Case Background

ML73-3333 and ML73-3413 are two of 27 companion cases recovered from three locations during a serial murder investigation in August 1973. The partially fleshed, articulated remains of ML73-3333 were recovered on August 8, 1973 from a shallow grave in the dirt floor of a storage facility in southwest Houston. The disarticulated skeletal remains of ML73-3413 were recovered from a burial site on a beach in Chambers County on August 13, 1973.

On October 9, 1973, ML73-3333 and ML73-3413 were identified as brothers Michael Anthony Baulch and Billy Gene Baulch, Jr. based on circumstantial evidence (see Identification). The remains were released to the funeral home on October 10, 1973. The family chose to place the decedents within a single casket for burial in the Woodlawn Cemetery.

ML73-3333 was misidentified as Michael Baulch. The misidentification was discovered in 2010 during the ongoing HCIFS Forensic Anthropology Division review of unidentified decedent cases. ML73-3378, an unidentified companion case recovered on August 9, 1973, was subsequently identified as Michael Baulch by DNA profile comparison. As a result of the exhumation, anthropological examination, and DNA analysis, ML73-3333 has been identified as Roy Bunton (see Identification). The skeletal profile of ML73-3333 described below, including estimation of age, sex, ancestry and stature is consistent with the identification.

Inventory

The remains of ML73-3333 represent approximately 90% of the skeleton. The following elements are absent.

- Hyoid
- Bone sections of neurocranium (see Trauma)
- All but the first segment of the corpus sterni
- Xiphoid process
- Right rib 11 or 12 (cannot further determine position)
- Left rib 9 or 10 (cannot further determine position)
- Left rib 11 or 12 (cannot further determine position)
- Coccygeal vertebrae
- Left radius
- Left ulnar epiphysis
- Left carpals (8)
- Left metacarpals 1-5
- Left hand proximal phalanges (5)
- Left hand intermediate phalanges (4)
- Left hand distal phalanges (5)
- Right carpals (8)
- Right metacarpals 1-5
- Right hand proximal phalanges (5)
- Right hand intermediate phalanges (4)
- Right hand distal phalanges (5)
- Right patella
- Left medial cuneiform
- Left intermediate cuneiform

- Left metatarsals 1-5
- Left foot proximal phalanges (4 or 5; one proximal phalanx of undetermined side is present)
- Left foot intermediate phalanges (4)
- Left foot distal phalanges (5)
- Right tarsals (7)
- Right metatarsals 1-5
- Right foot proximal phalanges (4 or 5; one proximal phalanx of undetermined side is present)
- Right foot intermediate phalanges (4)
- Right foot distal phalanges (5)

Skeletal Profile

The following skeletal profile was obtained.

- Age: 16-20 years
- Ancestry: White
- Sex: Male
- Stature: 69.8"-76.4" (5'10" - 6'4")

Additional information includes the presence of light brown, relatively straight, fine hair measuring approximately 7" in length.

Age

The estimated age of the decedent is 16-20 years based on epiphyseal fusion, age-related morphology of the sternal end of the fourth rib and the pubic symphysis, dental development, and general skeletal size.

The remains are large enough in general size to represent an adult individual. However, the pattern of epiphyseal fusion is consistent with an adolescent that has not yet attained full adult skeletal growth and development. The following epiphyses are in a stage of partial union, or as described. The age range estimates for fusion follow Scheuer and Black.

- Basilar suture (13-18 years)
- Medial clavicle (variable)
- Lateral clavicle (19-20)
- Rib heads, open (17-25 years)

- Cervical vertebrae rims (puberty to early 20s)
- Thoracic vertebrae rims (puberty to early 20s)
- Lumbar vertebrae rims (puberty to early 20s)
- Costal sacral epiphyses S1/S2 (12 years to end of puberty)
- Costal sacral epiphyses S2/S3 (12 years to end of puberty)
- Ischial tuberosity (19-20 years)
- Anterior Iliac crest (17-20 years)
- Head of humerus (16-20 years)
- Distal radius (16-20 years)
- Distal ulna (17-20 years)
- Head of femur, significant union (14-19 years)
- Distal femur (16-20 years)
- Proximal tibia (15-19 years)
- Tibial tuberosity (15-19 years)
- Distal tibia (15-18)

The age-related morphology of the left and right fourth ribs is consistent with male Phases 1a (left) and 1b (right) of the Iscan model, corresponding to an age range of 17-19 years. In cross-section the rib ends are smooth and minimally concave. The end of the right rib is slightly more concave than that of the left. Early scalloping has begun but the margins remain dense, relatively regular, and rounded.

Age-related morphology of the left pubic symphysis face corresponds to male Phase I-1 and the right face corresponds to male Phase I-1 to I-2 of the Suchey-Brooks method. Phase I morphology is associated with an age range of 15-23 years (mean=18.5 years). Marked ridges and furrows are present. Upper and lower definition of the face is absent. An ossific nodule is forming on the right symphysis.

The dentition is consistent with that of an adolescent. The third molars, teeth 16-17 and 32 (tooth 1 is absent postmortem) are in an early stage of eruption. The roots have developed to approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the full length and are open at the apices. Although development and eruption of the third molars is variable, this stage has been described by Smith as consistent with a mean age of 16.4 years. (see Dentition).



Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Anthropology Division
Data Sheets



(2011-00555)
Case # ML73-3333 Anthropologist Sharon M. Derrick, PhD
Date/Hour of Examination 3/15/2011, 3/30/2011, 4/28/2011
Pathologist J. Jachimczyk, MD County Harris
Dwayne A. Wolf, MD

Scene Description

The remains were exhumed from a grave at Woodlawn Cemetery, Houston, Texas. Ground water seeped into casket and covered remains.
Date of exhumation: 02/07/2011, Court Order #2010-83010, HC District Court, 151.

Condition of Remains

Very wet, soft, muddy, covered with mineral deposits.

Processing Procedure

Elements were handwashed in cool water and air dried on trays.

Personal Property

None

DNA Comparison pending until 11/09/2011

Positively Identified (by) Derrick/Wolf (technique) DNA, Circumstantial evidence

Decedent Name Ray Eugene Bunton, DOB: 12/31/1952

Unidentified Checklist:

Dental Chart

- Anthropologist
- Odontologist
- Edentulous

Radiographs

- Articulated
- Disarticulate
- Dental

DNA

- UNT (femur, teeth 15-16)
- HCME Lab Archives (teeth 2-3 processed)

Photographs

- Skeletal Overview
- Biological Profile
- Reconstruction
- Trauma
- Radiographs

Dissemination

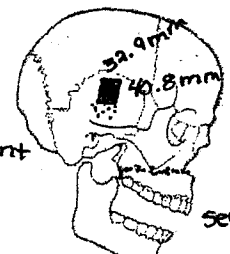
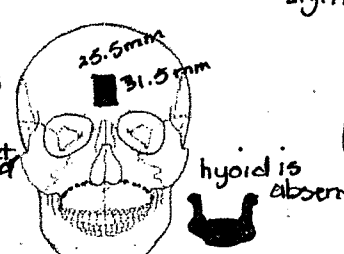
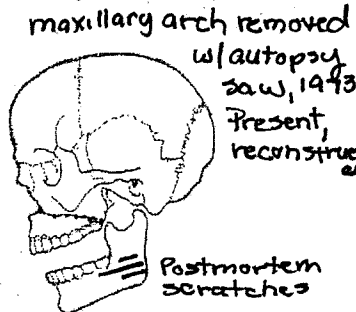
- Law Enforcement
- Media
- NCMEC # Entry Pending DNA comparison results
- NCIC # U890025569
- NamUs # 7774

Update Databases

- Justice Tracks
- Anthropology Logbook

Hair pad present.
Light brown, rel. straight, fine, 7" max length

Teeth 15-16 and 2-3 Submitted for DNA analysis



Rectangular sections removed at GSW sites in 1973. Some black discoloration persists inferior margin temporal

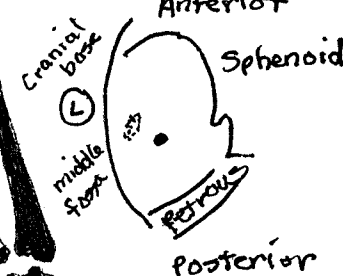
Multiple postmortem scapular blade fractures bilaterally

- * Elements absent
- hyoid, coccyx
- majority of Corpus Sterni
- Xiphoid process
- (R) hand / carpals (8)
- (L) hand / carpals (8)
- (L) radius
- (L) ulnar epiphysis
- (R) patella
- (R) foot / tarsals
- (L) distal foot see "present (L) foot" opposite
- (R) rib 11 or 12 (cannot determine positions)
- (L) ribs 9 or 10 (11 or 12)

See rib diagram, Page 12 for descrip. of ribs fragmented - 11 or 12
See pelvis diagram, page 11 for description

site for costoclavicular ligament rough / torn? Antemortem

Left lateral cranial base, left temporal 2 pits with black discoloration. Impact from right temporal entrance wound? ballistic trauma. Anterior



Postmort. Fractures of posterior spinous processes T4-6

coccyx is absent

(R) femur submitted for DNA analysis post-examination.

Metaphysis fracture, indeterminate time frame. No healing.

Cortical bone is flaking throughout skeleton, resulting in minor cortical defects.

Mineral deposits are observed on all skeletal elements

Postmortem fractures of (R) fibular head and proximal diaphysis. Diaphysis fractured during cleaning.

incomplete fusion of tibial tuberos. bilaterally.

Present (L) foot Lateral cuneiform Navicular Cuboid, talus, calcaneus 1 large proximal phalanx (unknown side / position)

Absent Present

ML73-3333

Analyst A. Sewick

Date 3/15/2011

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Anthropology Division
Fordisc Measurements

Cranium - warpage / fractures CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS (Pages 52-60)

		Left	Right
1. MAXIMUM LENGTH (g-op):		<u>179</u>	
2. MAXIMUM BREADTH (eu-eu):		<u>135</u>	
3. BIZYGOMATIC BREADTH (zy-zy):		<u>127</u>	
4. BASION-BREGMA (ba-b):		<u>138</u>	
5. CRANIAL BASE LENGTH (ba-n):		<u>97</u>	
6. BASION-PROSTHION L. (ba-pr):		<u>95</u>	
7. MAX.-ALVEOLAR BR. (ecm-ecm):		<u>59</u>	
8. MAX.-ALVEOLAR L. (pr-alv):		<u>56</u>	
9. BIAURICULAR BREADTH (ALB):		<u>119</u>	
10. UPPER FACIAL HGT. (n-pr):		<u>66</u>	
11. MIN. FRONTAL BR. (ft-ft):		<u>96</u>	
12. UPPER FACIAL BR. (fmt-fmt):		<u>103</u>	
13. NASAL HEIGHT (n-ns):			<u>39</u> <u>41</u>
* 14. NASAL BREADTH (al-al):	19 or 22 at 50 estimate		
15. ORBITAL BREADTH (d-ec):		<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>
16. ORBITAL HEIGHT (OBH):		<u>32</u>	<u>32</u>
17. BIORBITAL BR. (ec-ec):		<u>95</u>	
18. INTERORBITAL BR. (d-d):		<u>19</u>	
19. FRONTAL CHORD (n-b):		<u>108</u>	
20. PARIETAL CHORD (b-1):		<u>114</u>	
21. OCCIPITAL CHORD (l-o):		<u>101</u>	
22. FORAMEN MAGNUM L. (ba-o):		<u>41</u>	
23. FORAMEN MAGNUM BR (FOB):		<u>33</u>	
24. MASTOID LENGTH (MDH):		<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>

MANDIBULAR MEASUREMENTS (Pages 61-63)

	Left	Right		Left	Right
25. CHIN HEIGHT (gn-id):	<u>29</u>		30. MIN. RAMUS BREADTH:	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>
26. BODY HEIGHT at MENTAL FOR:	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	31. MAX. RAMUS BREADTH:	<u>39</u>	<u>38</u>
27. BODY THICKNESS at M. FOR:	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	32. MAX. RAMUS HEIGHT: *		
28. BIGONIAL DIAMETER (go-go):	<u>95</u>		33. MAND. LENGTH: *		
29. BICONDYLAR BR. (cdl-cdl):	<u>111</u>		34. MAND. ANGLE: *		

* Record only if mandibulometer is used.

POSTCRANIAL MEASUREMENTS (Pages 64-76)

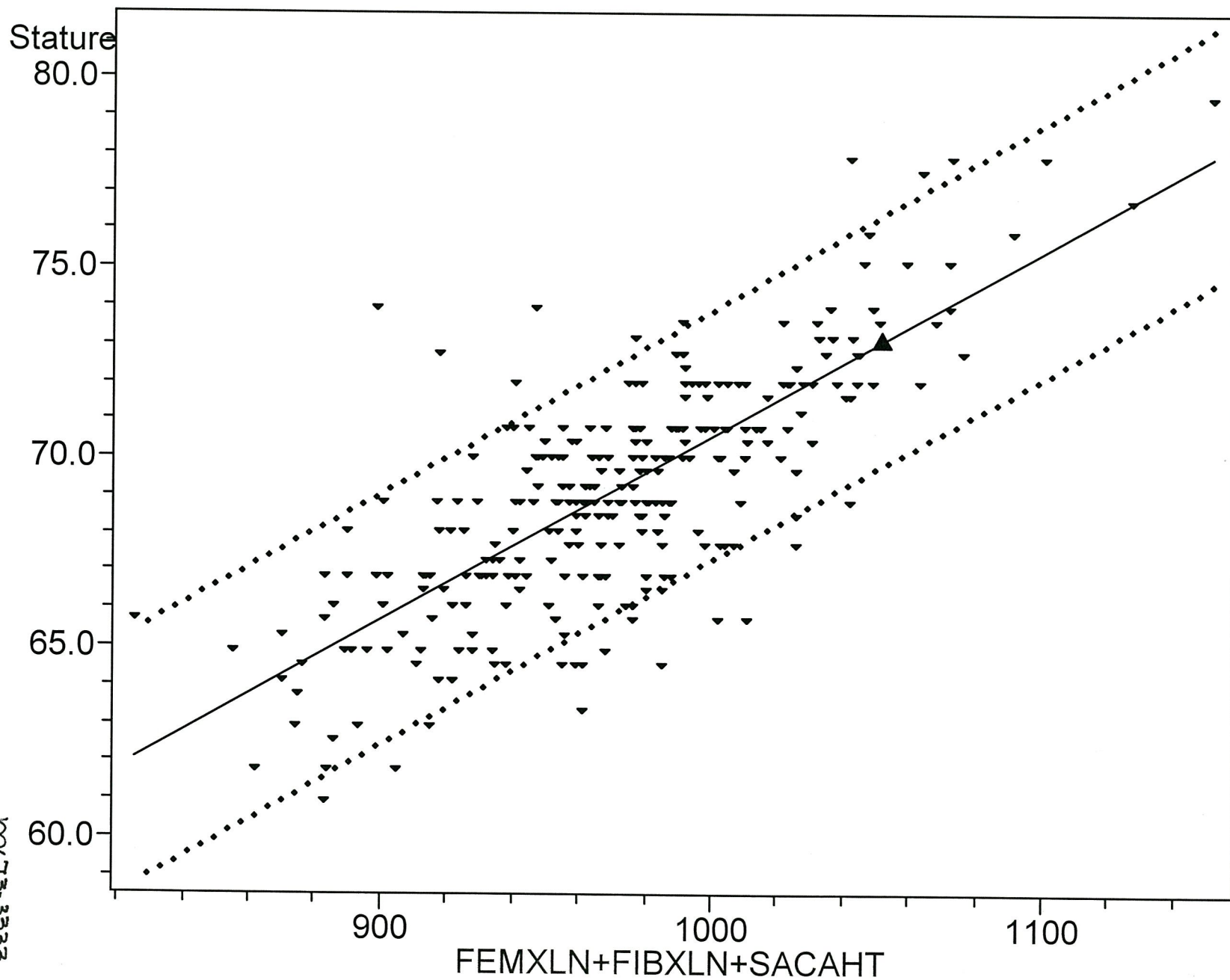
CLAVICLE: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right	INNOMINATE: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right
35. MAXIMUM LENGTH:	<u>143</u>	<u>144</u>	56. HEIGHT:	<u>233</u>	<u>228</u> no crest
36. SAGITTAL DIAM. at MIDSH:	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	57. ILIAC BREADTH:	<u>157</u>	<u>158</u>
37. VERTICAL DIAM. at MIDSH:	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	58. PUBIS LENGTH:	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>
SCAPULA: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right	59. ISCHIUM LENGTH:	<u>86</u>	<u>86</u>
38. HEIGHT:	<u>173</u>	<u>Fract.</u>	FEMUR: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right
39. BREADTH:	<u>111</u>	<u>111</u>	60. MAXIMUM LENGTH:	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
HUMERUS: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right	61. BICONDYLAR LENGTH:	<u>496</u>	<u>496</u>
40. MAXIMUM LENGTH:	<u>365</u>	<u>365</u>	62. EPICONDYLAR BREADTH:	<u>88</u>	<u>88</u>
41. EPICONDYLAR BREADTH:	<u>68</u>	<u>70</u>	63. MAX. DIAM. of HEAD:	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>
42. MAX. VERT. DIAM. of HEAD:	<u>52</u>	<u>51</u>	64. A-P SUBTROCH. DIAMETER:	<u>32</u>	<u>31</u>
43. MAX. DIAM. at MIDSHAFT:	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	65. TRANSV. SUBTROCH. DIAM:	<u>36</u>	<u>34</u>
44. MIN. DIAM. at MIDSHAFT:	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	66. A-P DIAM. MIDSH:	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>
RADIUS: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right	67. TRANVS. DIAM. MIDSH:	<u>27</u>	<u>27</u>
45. MAXIMUM LENGTH:	<u>Absent</u>	<u>281</u>	68. CIRCUMFERENCE AT MIDSH:	<u>87</u>	<u>87</u>
46. SAGITTAL DIAM. at MIDSH:		<u>13</u>	TIBIA: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right
47. TRANSV. DIAM. at MIDSH:		<u>16</u>	69. CONDYLO-MALLEOLAR LEN:	<u>436</u>	<u>437</u>
ULNA: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right	70. MAX. PROX. EPIPH. BR:	<u>81</u>	<u>81</u>
48. MAXIMUM LENGTH:	<u>no epiph.</u>	<u>300</u>	71. MAX. DIST. EPIPH. BR:	<u>55</u>	<u>53</u>
49. DORSO-VOLAR DIAMETER:	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	72. MAX. DIAM. NUTRIENT FOR:	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>
50. TRANSVERSE DIAMETER:	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	73. TRANSV. DIAM. NUTR. FOR:	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>
51. PHYSIOLOGICAL LENGTH:	<u>no epiph.</u>	<u>275</u>	74. CIRCUM. AT NUTR. FOR:	<u>109</u>	<u>100</u>
52. MIN. CIRCUMFERENCE:	<u>40</u>	<u>40</u>	FIBULA: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right
SACRUM: No. Segments:	<u>5</u>		75. MAXIMUM LENGTH:	<u>424</u>	<u>Fract.</u>
53. ANTERIOR HEIGHT:	<u>128</u>		76. MAX. DIAM. at MIDSHAFT:	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
54. ANTERIOR SURFACE BREADTH:	<u>119</u>		CALCANEUS: Epiph. P/A:	Left	Right
55. MAX. BREADTH (S-1)	<u>55</u>		77. MAXIMUM LENGTH:	<u>89</u>	<u>Absent</u>
			78. MIDDLE BREADTH:	<u>49</u>	

* = reconstruction

3 of ~~18~~ 13

Case Number ML73-3333
Analyst S. Derrick
Date 3/15/2011

P. 4 of 13
SMD
MLT3-3333
S. Bawick
3/15/2011 and 4/28/2011



4/28/2011 FORDISC 3.1 : Estimated Stature = 69.8 to 76.4 inches (90% prediction interval)

DF results using 11 Forward % selected (min: 1 max: 20, out of 20) variables:

GOL AUB MAB DKB BBH OBH BNL BPL MDH UFHT
 ZYB

Variables removed: UFBR GNI HMF TMF GOG CDL WRB

From Group	Total Number	Into Group					Percent Correct
		AM	BM	GTM	HM	WM	
AM	50	37	2	4	4	3	74.0 %
BM	81	2	58	5	9	7	71.6 %
GTM	66	3	5	48	10	0	72.7 %
HM	148	9	18	31	73	17	49.3 %
WM	237	8	14	2	12	201	84.8 %

Total Correct: 417 out of 582 (71.6 %) *** CROSSVALIDATED ***

Multigroup Classification of Current Case

Group	Classified into	Distance from	Probabilities			Typ Chi	Typ R
			Posterior	Typ F	Typ F		
WM	**WM**	8.5	0.407	0.702	0.668	0.586 (98/238)	
HM		8.8	0.354	0.700	0.642	0.507 (73/149)	
GTM		10.6	0.146	0.640	0.482	0.197 (53/67)	
BM		11.6	0.087	0.535	0.395	0.370 (51/82)	
AM		17.0	0.006	0.316	0.108	0.140 (43/51)	

Current Case is closest to WMs

Current Case	Chk	Group Means				
		AM 50	BM 81	GTM 66	HM 148	WM 237
✓ GOL	179	180.1	186.8	173.1	177.5	187.8
✓ AUB	119	-	132.0	120.6	123.9	123.2
✓ MAB	59	-	66.0	65.9	64.5	65.4
✓ DKB	19	-	22.4	23.6	21.5	20.9
✓ BBH	138	-	133.2	137.3	133.3	136.3
✓ OBH	32	-	35.2	35.0	36.2	35.3
✓ BNL	97	-	103.1	104.7	98.5	100.7
✓ BPL	95	-	100.2	104.5	97.9	98.7
✓ MDH	33	+	29.5	32.4	31.2	29.2
✓ UFHT	66	-	73.4	73.0	71.7	74.1
✓ ZYB	127	-	141.1	130.4	131.8	131.0

Natural Log of Determinant = 30.7352

P. 5 of 13 *EMD*

ML73-3333
S. Derrick
3/15/2011 and 4/28/2011

FORDISC 3.1 Analysis of Current Case

DF results using 38 variables:

FEMBLN	FEMCIR	FEMEBR	FEMHDD	FEMMTV	FEMSAP
FEMSTV	FEMXLN	FIBMDM	FIBXLN	HUMEBR	HUMHDD
HUMMWD	HUMMXD	HUMXLN	ILIABR	INNOHT	ISCHLN
PUBCLN	RADAPD	RADTVD	RADXLN	SACABR	SACAHT
SACS1B	SCAPBR	SCAPHT	TIBCIR	TIBDEB	TIBNFT
TIBNFX	TIBPEB	TIBXLN	ULNCIR	ULNDVD	ULNPHL
ULNTVD	ULNXLN				

From Group	Total Number	Into Group				Percent Correct
		BF	BM	WF	WM	
BF	16	14	1	1	0	87.5 %
BM	33	0	29	0	4	87.9 %
WF	49	7	0	41	1	83.7 %
WM	97	2	5	2	88	90.7 %

Total Correct: 172 out of 195 (88.2 %) *** CROSSVALIDATED ***

Multigroup Classification of Current Case

Group	Classified into	Distance from	Probabilities			
			Posterior	Typ F	Typ Chi	Typ R
WM	**WM**	45.9	1.000	0.843	0.177	0.495 (49/98)
BM		62.5	0.000	-----	0.007	0.212 (26/34)
WF		72.8	0.000	0.973	0.001	0.020 (48/50)
BF		79.0	0.000	-----	0.000	0.059 (16/17)

Current Case is closest to WMs

Group Means

Current Case	Chk	BF 16	BM 33	WF 49	WM 97	
FEMBLN	496	+	428.0	482.1	430.0	469.3
FEMCIR	87		79.6	92.3	81.7	91.9
FEMEBR	88	+	71.8	83.0	75.6	85.0
FEMHDD	50	+	40.6	46.9	42.2	48.3
FEMMTV	27		23.4	27.6	24.3	27.6
FEMSAP	31	+	24.4	28.2	25.7	28.6
FEMSTV	34	+	28.4	31.8	29.2	32.1
FEMXLN	500	+	432.5	485.6	434.1	472.8
FIBMDM	16	+	13.9	15.2	14.3	15.9
FIBXLN	424	+	352.9	399.2	350.6	386.1
HUMEBR	70	++	53.8	64.1	55.5	64.6
HUMHDD	51	+	40.1	46.6	42.6	48.5
HUMMWD	19		15.9	19.2	15.4	18.7
HUMMXD	23		20.1	23.5	19.8	23.3
HUMXLN	365	++	301.5	340.8	303.4	335.4
ILIABR	158		141.1	153.9	154.7	160.8
INNOHT	233	+	187.9	209.9	202.3	222.9
ISCHLN	86		77.6	88.8	82.0	91.1
PUBCLN	89	+	73.6	75.9	85.2	82.8
RADAPD	13		11.3	12.9	10.4	12.8
RADTVD	16		13.4	15.8	13.7	16.5
RADXLN	281	+	231.8	268.2	227.2	253.4
SACABR	119	++	97.8	103.0	107.8	106.4
SACAHT	128	++	101.9	105.8	110.6	112.7
SACS1B	55	+	43.2	50.6	46.0	50.5
SCAPBR	111		92.8	111.5	95.4	108.1
SCAPHT	173	++	136.1	161.2	141.4	163.0
TIBCIR	100	+	85.4	99.6	85.7	97.3
TIBDEB	53	+	44.8	51.3	46.2	51.9
TIBNFT	27	+	22.8	26.3	21.9	25.3
TIBNFX	37	+	31.0	36.3	32.0	36.3

ML73-3333
S. Dewick
3/15/2011 and 4/28/2011

FORDISC 3.1 Analysis of Current Case

7/06/2011 12:12:49 PM

Page 2

TIBPEB	81	+	67.9	78.1	69.7	79.0
TIBXLN	437	++	359.1	407.1	356.6	392.0
ULNCIR	40	+	32.1	37.2	33.4	37.6
ULNDVD	18	+	12.5	15.5	12.1	15.2
ULNPHL	275	++	221.7	255.8	216.0	240.4
ULNTVD	12	-	13.4	15.8	13.1	16.4
ULNXLN	300	+	249.2	286.8	243.5	271.4

 Natural Log of Determinant = NAN

P. 7 of 13 *EMD*

ML73-3333
 S. Derrick
 3/15/2011 and 4/28/2011

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Anthropology Division
Age Estimation

ESTIMATION OF AGE: 16-20 years

POSTCRANIAL:

Pubic Symphysis:

	LEFT	RIGHT
FEMALE (Suchey-Brooks 1990, Suchey and Katz 1986)	_____	_____ ossific nodule forming
MALE (Suchey-Brooks 1990, Suchey and Katz 1986)	<u>I-1</u>	<u>I-1 to I-11</u>
Billowing, no upper/lower definition	$\bar{x} = 18.5 \text{ yrs}$, Range = 15-23 yrs, sd = 2.1	
MALE (Todd 1920, 1921)	I: ___ II: ___ III: ___	I: ___ II: ___ III: ___
MALE (Suchey-Brooks 1990, Suchey and Katz 1986)	I: ___ II: ___ III: ___	I: ___ II: ___ III: ___
FEMALE (Suchey-Brooks 1990, Suchey and Katz 1986)	I: ___ II: ___ III: ___	I: ___ II: ___ III: ___

Sternal Rib End Changes 17-19 years

(Iscan et al 1984, 1985, 1986) Smooth, minimally concave ends, rounded, regular margins (rim) slightly more concave.
 mineral deposits present
 Epiphyseal Closure (1 = No Union, 2 = Partial Union, 3 = Complete Union)
 (Moore-Jansen et al 1994 page 8-9, Webb and Suchey 1985)

Rib#: 4 Phase: m1a Rib#: 4 Phase: m1b

slightly more concave.
 early scalloping of margin both
 (R) (L)

38) Basilar Suture <u>2</u> <u>13-18</u>	47) Lumbar Vert Rim <u>2</u>	56) Proximal Radius <u>3</u> <u>14-17</u>
39) Medial Clavicle <u>1</u> , lateral unfused	48) Sacrum (S1/2) <u>2</u> <u>coastal</u>	57) distal Radius <u>2</u> <u>16-20</u>
40) Atlas - Anterior <u>3</u> <u>19-20</u>	49) Sacrum (S2/3) <u>2</u>	58) Distal Ulna <u>3</u> <u>13-16</u>
41) Atlas - Posterior <u>3</u>	50) Sacrum (S3/4) <u>3</u>	59) Distal Ulna <u>2</u> <u>17-20</u>
42) Axis - Anterior <u>3</u>	51) Innom. Prim. Elem <u>3</u>	60) Femur Head <u>2-3</u> <u>14-18</u> Significant union
43) Axis - Posterior <u>3</u> bifid	52) Ischial Tuberosity <u>2</u> <u>19-20</u>	61) G. Trochanter <u>3</u> <u>16-18</u>
44) Cervical Vert Rim <u>2</u>	53) Anterior Iliac Crest <u>2</u> <u>17-20</u>	62) Distal Femur <u>2</u> <u>16-20</u>
45) Thoracic Vert Rim <u>2</u>	54) Proximal Humerus <u>2</u> <u>16-20</u>	63) Proximal Tibia <u>2</u> <u>15-19</u>
46) L5 Body - Arch <u>3</u>	55) Medial Epic. Hum. <u>3</u> <u>14-16</u>	64) Distal Tibia <u>2-3</u> <u>15-18</u> Significant union

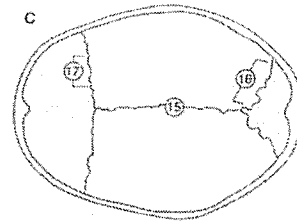
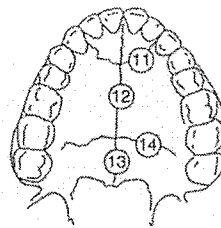
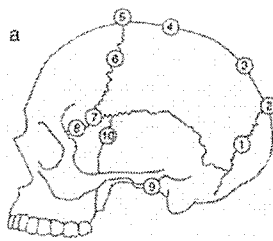
fusion to early 20's.

CRANIAL: Not useful for this case. Decedent likely to young for accuracy.

Cranial Suture Closure (Baker 1984, Mann et al 1987, \leq indl and Lovejoy 1985, Todd and Lyon 1924, 1925)

(0=open, 1=Minimal Closure, 2=Significant Closure, 3=Complete Obliteration/Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994 pages 32-34).

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____
- 13) _____
- 14) _____
- 15) _____
- 16) _____
- 17) _____



Vault Score (Sites 1-7) _____

Lateral Score (Sites 6-10) _____

Other Indicators of Age: Dentition is youthful in appearance; 3rd molar $\geq 1/4$ root development with apices open (Smith $\bar{x} = 16.4 \text{ yrs}$). Tibial tuberosities not completely fused (fusion ~ 15-19 yrs). Rib heads are not fused when not fractured off (fusion ~ 17-25 years).

Case Number ML73-3333

Analyst S. Dennis

Date 3/15/2011

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences
 Forensic Anthropology Division
 Estimation of Sex
 (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, Ubelaker 1989, Bass 1987)

	-2	FEMALE		MALE		+2
		-1	0	+1		
CRANIAL						
Supra-Orbital Margin						
Supra-Orbital Ridge						
Mastoid Process						
Zygomatic Arch Extension						
Nuchal Crest						
Mental Eminence						
Mandibular Ramus						
Temporalis Attachment						
POSTCRANIAL						
Sciatic Notch						
(Phenice 1969) Ventral Arc		<input type="checkbox"/> Presence		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absence		
Subpubic Concavity		<input type="checkbox"/> Concave		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convex		
Ischiopubic Concavity		<input type="checkbox"/> Presence		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absence		
Pubic Length		<input type="checkbox"/> Long		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Short		
Sacral Attachment		<input type="checkbox"/> Elevated		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat		
Sacrum		<input type="checkbox"/> Straight		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Curved		

(Stewart 1979)	Femoral Head Diameter	<42.5mm	43-46mm	>47.5mm	50, 50
	Humeral Head Diameter	<42.7	43-46mm	>47.2mm	51, 52

Case Number ML13-3333
 Analyst S. Dunick
 Date 3/30/2011

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences
 Forensic Anthropology Division
 Estimation of Race
 (Gill and Rhine 1990, Base 1987, Burns 1999)

ESTIMATION OF RACE White

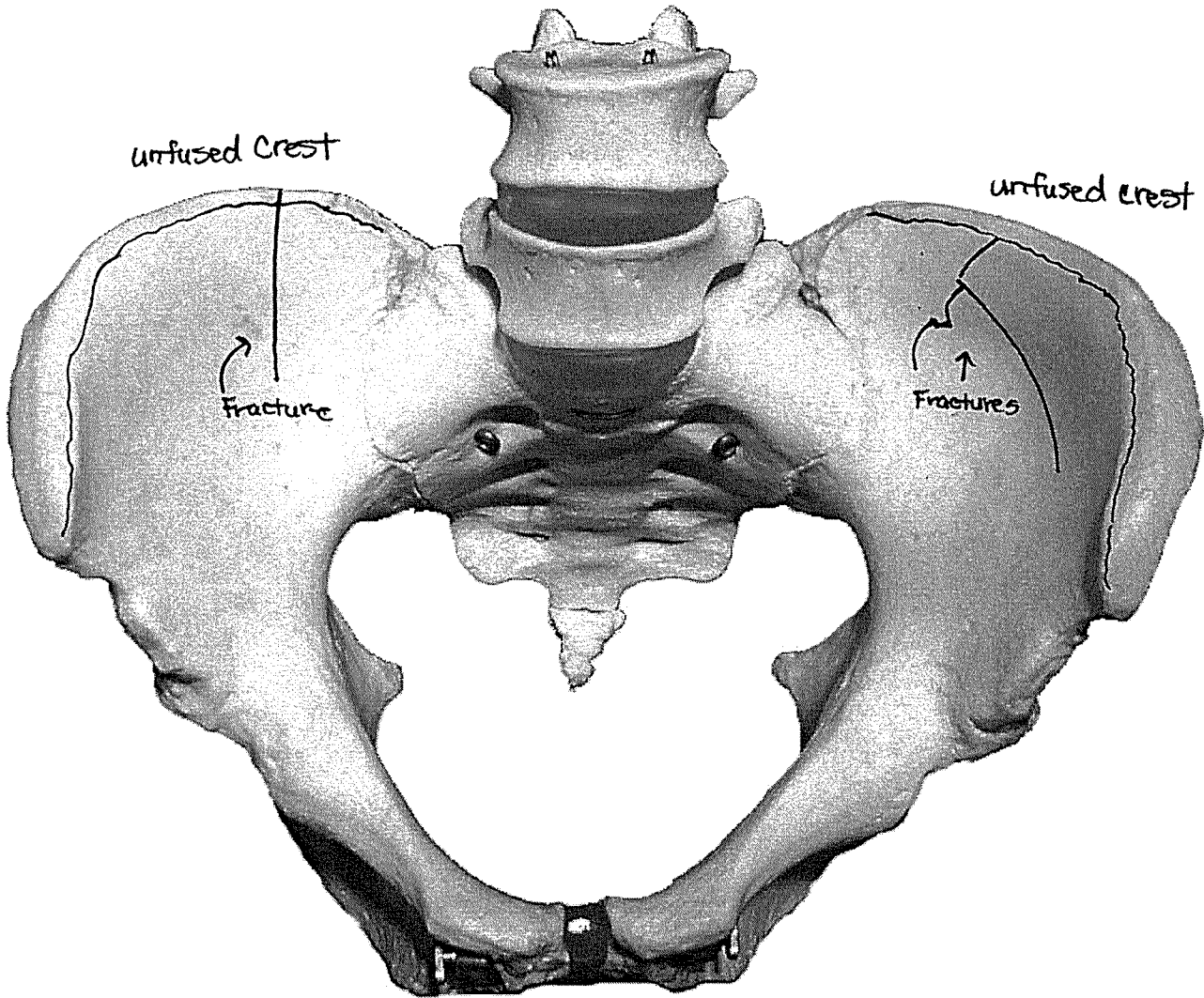
+ = NOTICABLE, ++ = PROMINENT

CAUCASIAN	AFRICAN-AMERICAN	ASIAN/NATIVE AMERICAN
Skull Shape: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High, Narrow	<input type="checkbox"/> Low w/Postbregmatic Depression	<input type="checkbox"/> Low, Sloping
Skull Height: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rounded, Narrow	<input type="checkbox"/> Low and Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Rounded, High
Face Shape: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Narrow, Long	<input type="checkbox"/> Prognathic	<input type="checkbox"/> Broad, Flat
Eye Orbits: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slanting Square, Large	<input type="checkbox"/> Laterally Low and Small	<input type="checkbox"/> Square
Zygomastics: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small- Retreating Malars	<input type="checkbox"/> Small, Retreating Malars	<input type="checkbox"/> Robust and Flaring
Zygomaxillary Suture: <input type="checkbox"/> Jagged, S-Shaped	<input type="checkbox"/> Curved or S-Shaped	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angled
Nasal Sill: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sharp, Protruding fractured	<input type="checkbox"/> Guttered	<input type="checkbox"/> Sharp
Nasal Aperture: <input type="checkbox"/> Narrow	<input type="checkbox"/> Wide	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium reconstructed
Nasal Spine: NA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large, Long fractured off	NA <input type="checkbox"/> Little or None	NA <input type="checkbox"/> Medium, Tilted
Nasal Bones: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High, Arched fractured	<input type="checkbox"/> Low, Flat Wide Arch	<input type="checkbox"/> Low "Tented" Arched
Alveolar Prognathism: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Narrow, Little	<input type="checkbox"/> Pronounced	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced
Palatal Shape: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parabolic, Narrow	<input type="checkbox"/> Hyperbolic	<input type="checkbox"/> Elliptic
Palatal Suture: <input type="checkbox"/> Z-Shaped	<input type="checkbox"/> Arched	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Straight
Chin: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Square, Projecting	<input type="checkbox"/> Retreating	<input type="checkbox"/> Blunt
Dentition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crowded, Impacted M3	<input type="checkbox"/> Crenulated Molars	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Crowded
Bite: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overbite	<input type="checkbox"/> Overbite, Prognathic	<input type="checkbox"/> Edge-to-Edge
Femur Curvature: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arched	<input type="checkbox"/> Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Little

Case Number ML73-3333
 Analyst a. Derrick
 Date 3/30/2011

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Anthropology Division
Pelvic Girdle

Fractures likely postmortem



Bone is friable and soft, particularly lower range ribs.
 No healing of fractures

Right Ribs

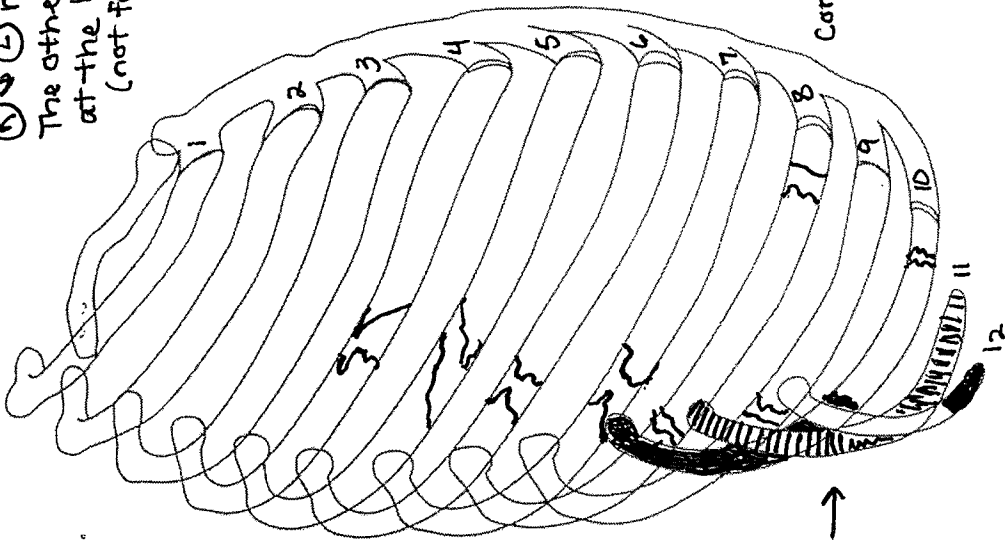
Present 1-10

↓ 11 or 12

order cannot be further ascertained.
 likely 11 is absent.

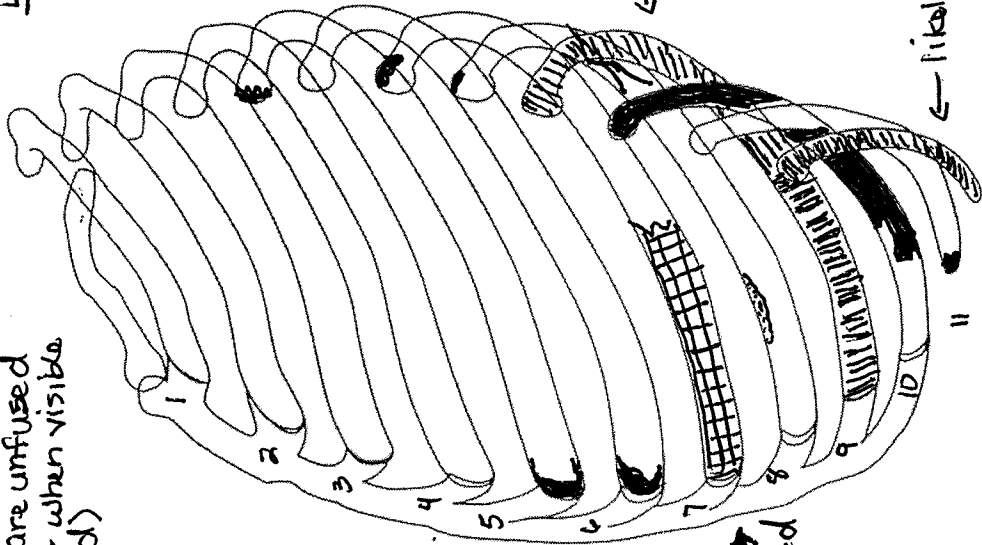
Ⓚ ↓ ② rib one head partially fused

The other ribs are unfused at the head - when visible (not fractured)



Left Ribs
 Present 1-8
 ↓ 9 or 10
 ↓ 11 or 12

order cannot be further ascertained
 likely 9 and 12 are absent.



Fractures are consistent with postmortem damage, submerged (floating) in water.
 Lower range ribs - fragmentary

Serial fractures of Ⓚ ribs 4-10

No fractures noted on radiograph at original autopsy - Sachimczyk Chief ME

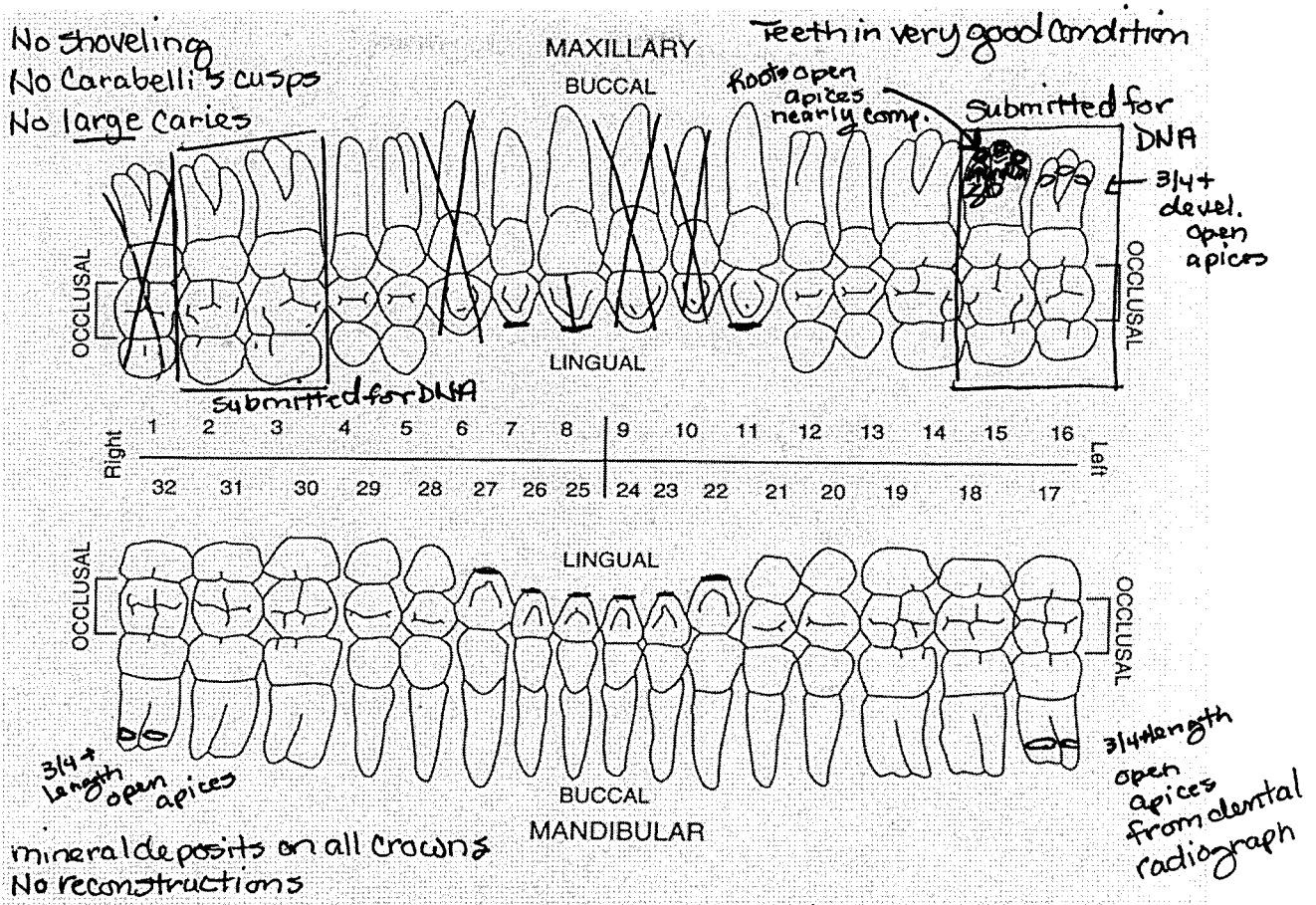
■ = absent

Case Number ML73-3333

Analyst S. Demick

Date 3/28/2011

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Anthropology Division
Dentition Chart - Permanent



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Absent postmortem</u> | 17. <u>(misaligned) Impacted, 3/4+ in root development</u> |
| 2. <u>Present, virgin</u> | 18. <u>Present, virgin</u> |
| 3. <u>Present, virgin</u> | 19. <u>Present, virgin</u> |
| 4. <u>Present, virgin</u> | 20. <u>Present, virgin</u> |
| 5. <u>Present, virgin</u> | 21. <u>Present, virgin</u> |
| 6. <u>Absent postmortem</u> | 22. <u>Excessive wear on occlusal surf.</u> |
| 7. <u>Excessive wear on occlusal surf.</u> | 23. <u>↑</u> |
| 8. <u>Excessive wear on occlusal surf.</u> | 24. <u>↓</u> |
| 9. <u>Absent postmortem</u> <u>Vertical crack</u> | 25. <u>↑</u> |
| 10. <u>Absent postmortem</u> | 26. <u>↓</u> |
| 11. <u>Excessive wear on occlusal surf.</u> | 27. <u>Excessive wear on occlusal surf.</u> |
| 12. <u>Present, virgin</u> | 28. <u>Present, virgin</u> |
| 13. <u>↓</u> | 29. <u>↓</u> |
| 14. <u>↓</u> | 30. <u>↓</u> |
| 15. <u>↓</u> | 31. <u>↓</u> |
| 16. <u>Tooth loose postmortem, impacted</u>
<u>Roots 3/4+ in development of roots</u>
<u>misaligned.</u> | 32. <u>Impacted, 3/4+ in root development</u>
<u>(misaligned)</u> |

Case Number ML73-3333
Analyst B. Durick
Date 3/30/2011

Luis A. Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner



Main: (713) 796-9292
Fax: (713) 796-6844

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences

LABORATORY REPORT

LABORATORY NUMBER: IFS11-07373

DECEDENT: ML73-3333

ALLEGED SISTER: Mildred Hataway

OFFENSE REPORT NUMBER	COUNTY	OFFENSE	CROSS REFERENCE
ML733333	Harris	Body ID	ML73-3333
REPORT DATE	ANALYST		
10/06/2011	R. Williams		

AGENCY: Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences, 1885 Old Spanish Trail, Houston, TX 77054

ITEM(S) SUBMITTED:

Item #	Agency Item #	Item	Submitting Agency	Submitted By	Submission Date
Q1.	---	Known tooth of decedent, ML73-3333	Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences	Dr. S. Derrick	08/19/2011
K1.	---	Known saliva of alleged sister, Mildred Hataway	Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences	Dr. S. Derrick	09/16/2011

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

STR DNA typing was performed on cuttings from items Q1 (Q1-2) and K1 (K1A-1). Results indicate the following:

DNA profiles were obtained from items K1 and Q1. Results indicate that Mildred Hataway (K1) cannot be excluded as a possible sibling of the decedent, ML73-3333 (Q1).

In the Caucasian population*, the profiles obtained are 1.582 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are siblings than if they are unrelated. However, it is 3.572 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are double first cousins than if they are unrelated.

In the African American population*, the profiles obtained are 4.823 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are siblings than if they are unrelated. However, it is 10.25 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are half-sibs whose parents are half-sibs than if they are unrelated.

In the Hispanic population*, the profiles obtained are 2.762 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are siblings than if they are unrelated. However, it is 5.543 times more likely to occur if K1 and Q1 are double first cousins than if they are unrelated.

*Source: FBI Population Database

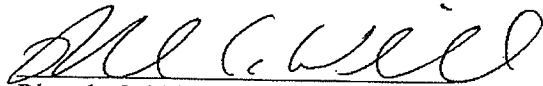
LABORATORY NUMBER: IFS11-07373

Table of Identifiler Plus STR DNA Typing Results: ^ = allele below stochastic threshold ND = not detected

Item	D8S1179	D21S11	D7S820	CSF1PO	D3S1358	TH01	D13S317	D16S539	D2S1338	D19S433	vWA	TPOX	D18S51	AMEL	DSS818	FGA
K1A-1. Known saliva of alleged sister, Mildred Hataway	10,11	30.2, 32.2	11,12	12	15,18	7	11,12	12,13	19 [^] , 23 [^]	15	15,18	8	16,20	X	10,11	21
Q1-2. Known tooth of decedent, ML73-3333	12,14	ND	ND	ND	14,18	6,7	12 [^]	11,15	ND	13,15	15,18	ND	16 [^]	X,Y	12 [^]	ND

DISPOSITION

All evidence items are being retained.



Rhonda C. Williams, Ph.D., F-ABC
DNA Analyst

Ancestry

ML73-3333 is estimated as White based on metric and morphological analyses. Cranial and postcranial measurements were entered into FORDISC 3.1, a multidiscriminant function software program. FORDISC 3.1 compared the measurements with those compiled in the Forensic Database and provided the following classification results.

- White male, based on stepwise comparison of 11 cranial measurements with White, Hispanic, Guatemalan, Native American, and Black males (posterior probability=0.407, typicality probability=0.702, typicality Chi=0.668).
- White male, based on comparison of 38 postcranial measurements compared with White and Black males and females (posterior probability=1.00, typicality probability=0.843, typicality Chi=0.177).

Morphological characteristics associated with White populations, as described by Gill and Rhine, are observed in the cranium and femora of ML73-3333. These characteristics include a high, narrow, and rounded skull with a long face, large, square and slanting eye orbits, small retreating zygomatics, a sharp protruding nasal sill, high and arched nasal bones, minimal alveolar prognathism, a parabolic-shaped palate, square chin, crowded dentition, an overbite, and arched curvature of the femur. The following characteristics associated with Asian or Native American ancestry are also observed in the cranium: angled zygomaxillary sutures, a nasal aperture of medium width (reconstructed), and a straight palatal suture. However, the metric analysis and the majority of the morphological characteristics support an estimate of White ancestry.

Sex

The decedent is estimated as male based on the diameter of the humeral and femoral heads, the morphology of the cranium using the Buikstra and Ubelaker model, and the structure of the pelvis following the Phenice model.

Male characteristics observed in the cranium and mandible include a relatively long and robust mastoid process, marked extension of the zygomatic arch past the external auditory meatus, and a pronounced and square mental eminence. The majority of the cranial characteristics are either indeterminate or female in expression, likely due to

the young developmental age of the decedent. Male characteristics observed in the postcranial skeleton include these pelvic features: a narrow sciatic notch, absence of a ventral arc and ischiopubic concavity, presence of subpubic convexity, short pubic length, flat sacral attachment, and a curved sacrum. The maximum humeral and femoral head diameters are well within the typical range for males (humerus: left=52, femur: left=50).

Stature

Stature is estimated using FORDISC 3.1 comparison of postcranial measurements from the decedent with those of White males compiled in the Forensic Database. FORDISC 3.1 calculates an estimated stature range of 69.8"-76.4" (5'10" - 6'4") based on maximum femur and fibula length and sacral height. However, the large number of open and partially fused epiphyses observed in the skeleton indicates that ML73-3333 may not have grown to full potential stature prior to death.

Trauma

Antemortem:

Antemortem trauma is absent, with the possible exception of a defect of the medial left clavicle. The attachment site for the costoclavicular ligament is roughened and prominent in comparison with the attachment site on the right clavicle. The cortical surface is damaged postmortem but the bone of the prominence appears less organized than that of the surrounding area. The size and shape of this ligament attachment site varies among individuals but the possibility of an antemortem tear of the costoclavicular ligament during elevation of the clavicle cannot be excluded.

Perimortem:

Perimortem trauma is present in the form of projectile injuries and possibly as a fracture of the distal left ulna. The original autopsy photographs of ML73-3333 clearly show two projectile wounds to the cranium, one to the inferior frontal at the midline and one to the right temporal squama. The autopsy report describes "two gunshot entrance wounds in the skull." Two .22 caliber bullets were recovered from the brain. The bony entrance wounds were excised from the cranium by autopsy saw in 1973 and the specimens are not available for examination. The rectangular excision sites are observed on the midline of the inferior frontal (25.5 mm X 31.5 mm) and right

temporal squama (32.9 mm X 40.8 mm). Black discoloration is present on the inferior margin of the right temporal excision site. Projectile impact to the internal cranium is evident in pitting of the left middle cranial fossa marked by black discoloration.

Fractures disrupt the metaphyseal surface of the distal left ulna in the area of initial fusion with the epiphysis. Healing is not observed. The metaphyseal fractures were unrecognized in radiographs taken at the original examination. The pathologist described the distal ulnar epiphysis as "unfused" in the radiographic view. The presence of the fractures at autopsy in 1973, the location of injury on the distal arm, and the observed stability of the fusing distal right ulna suggest that the metaphyseal fractures likely occurred in the perimortem period. However, postmortem damage to the left ulna during burial or the excavation in 1973 cannot be excluded.

Postmortem:

The maxillary dental arch was removed at the inferior nasal aperture by autopsy saw for the odontologist examination in 1973. The arch is present and the maxilla, although warped, is reconstructed. Excisions of the projectile trauma sites on the frontal and right temporal are described above.

The autopsy report states that no fractures were observed during autopsy and fractures were not identified in full body radiographs taken post-autopsy. Following the investigation, the remains were interred within a body bag and casket at Woodlawn Cemetery for approximately 38 years. Rising and ebbing ground water flowed across the remains for unknown periods of time during the interment. After exhumation, the soft cortical surfaces and underlying trabeculae were easily fractured at touch. A transverse fracture of the proximal right fibula occurred during the cleaning process. Comminution of the anterior body of the seventh left rib occurred during examination.

Multiple fractures of the mid- to lower range ribs bilaterally (left ribs 5-11 or 12; right ribs 4-9 or 10 and 11 or 12), bilateral scapular fractures, fractures of the posterior spinous processes of thoracic vertebrae 4-6, bilateral iliac blade fractures, and flaking defects of the cortical bone throughout the skeleton are consistent with the interment circumstances and postmortem damage to wet bone. The sodden elements likely fractured in the casket as they were moved about within the floating body bag. Shallow

linear scratches observed on the left mandible are light in color in comparison with the surrounding cortical bone, an indication that they are recent and postmortem.

Pathology and Individualizing Characteristics

No pathological conditions are observed. The maximum lengths of the humeri, femora, tibiae, and fibulae are relatively large and the decedent may have been notable for long arms and legs. Relatively deep wear facets with dentin exposure are present in a regular pattern on the anterior teeth of the maxilla and mandible (see Dentition). No other individualizing characteristics are observed.

Long appendages are consistent with the description of Roy Bunton provided by Roy's sister, Mildred Hataway. The wear observed on the anterior teeth is consistent with medical treatment received by Roy Bunton. As a patient at John Sealy Hospital in Galveston, Texas, Roy Bunton received approximately 32 electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) treatments from September 16, 1968 to July 11, 1969. ECT treatments are associated with wear facets, cracking, and chipping of the anterior dentition.

Dentition

The current findings are consistent with those of forensic odontologist Dr. Paul Stimson in 1973 and with the identification of ML73-3333 as Roy Bunton. See Identification. The dentition was complete at recovery in 1973 with the exception of the postmortem loss of tooth 1. The remaining third molars, teeth 16-17, and 32, are misaligned and likely impacted. Teeth 6 and 9-10 are absent postmortem at this examination but were charted and photographed by Dr. Stimson. Although the dentition was relatively healthy at time of death, Dr. Stimson noted occlusal caries in teeth 2, 18, and 30-31 in his report (see ML73-3333 Autopsy Report). Postmortem mineral deposits are now present on all tooth crowns, obscuring any small occlusal caries. Excessive wear with dentin exposure is observed on the occlusal surfaces of the anterior teeth (7-8, 11, and 22-27) and a vertical crack is observed in the midline of the tooth 8 crown. The wear pattern and the tooth 8 fracture were also noted by Dr. Stimson. There are no reconstructions.

Postmortem Interval

ML73-3333 is one of 17 adolescent males in varying stages of decomposition recovered from shallow graves in the dirt floor of an enclosed storage unit on August 8-9, 1973. Houston Police Department archived case records state the storage unit was first rented by one of the three perpetrators on November 17, 1970. Per accounts from the perpetrators documented in the case records, the burials in the dirt floor are primary sites of deposition. Therefore, the maximum postmortem interval (PMI) for each of the 17 decedents is approximately two years and 9 months.

Original scene and autopsy photographs are available for the 17 decedents, 15 of whom are identified and associated with known dates of disappearance. According to the medical examiner case records, each body was thickly coated with quick lime, partially or fully wrapped in plastic, and buried in the floor. ML73-3333 was articulated at recovery. Blue plastic was wrapped around the head, chest, and part of the abdomen and tied in place around the neck and the torso with small gauge cord. The extremities were not wrapped and were in contact with the dirt. At autopsy, heavy adhesive tape covered the face, including the eyes. A portion of a towel had been inserted in the mouth and throat. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition underneath all of the wrapping. Abundant quick lime deposits were present on body surfaces. Hair was present on the head. Decomposing flesh covered the face and torso. The ribs were visible and the upper and lower extremities were almost completely skeletonized. The pathologist was able to identify decomposing organs.

In general, decedents with a disappearance date prior to mid-1971 were skeletonized and some were partially disarticulated. A thin layer of soft tissue adhered to the face and shreds of soft tissue were present at the major joints. Those with disappearance dates from mid-1971 through 1972 typically presented with fleshed faces and minimally fleshed torsos in an advanced stage of decomposition. The extremities were usually skeletonized but soft tissue remained at the major joints. The decomposition stage of decedents who disappeared in 1973 ranged from early exposure of bone, particularly in the extremities, to fully fleshed and bloated bodies. Unrecognizable facial features were present.

Roy Eugene Bunton
Report of Anthropology Consultation
ML73-3333
-11-

The condition of ML73-3333 at original recovery is consistent with the decomposition stage of decedents who disappeared from mid-1971 through 1972. Mildred Hataway reports that Roy Bunton disappeared in April to early summer of either 1971 or 1972.

Identification

ML73-3333 was identified in 1973 as Michael Baulch based primarily on the parents' recognition of anterior teeth, hair, and a belt. The misidentification was revealed through the Forensic Anthropology Division's review of an unidentified companion case from a different burial location, ML73-3378. DNA sampling and profile comparisons were conducted by the University of North Texas Center for Human Identification (UNT) prior to the 2011 exhumation of ML73-3333.

Buccal swabs were submitted in 2010 by Debra Baulch Hernandez, sister of Billy and Michael Baulch. The DNA profile from the swabs was compared with mitochondrial and nuclear DNA profiles obtained from archived specimens of Billy Baulch's remains (ML73-3413). The DNA profile from the Debra Hernandez swabs and the DNA profile from Billy Baulch's remains were also compared to the DNA profile obtained from ML73-3378. The following statistical conclusions were reported by UNT (received by HCIFS on August 31, 2010).

- It is 820 million times more likely that ML73-3413 is a sibling of Debra Sue Baulch Hernandez than if the decedent is unrelated to her.
- It is 10,000 times more likely that ML73-3378 is another biological sibling of Debra Sue Baulch Hernandez than if the decedent is unrelated to her.
- It is at least 379 times more likely that ML73-3413 and ML73-3378 are related as siblings than if they are unrelated.

Based on these conclusions, ML73-3378 was identified as Michael Baulch and the identity of ML73-3333 was amended to Unknown. ML73-3333 was entered into NCIC (#U890025569) and NamUs (#7774).

The right femur and teeth 15-16 of ML73-3333 were submitted to UNT and provided a complete mitochondrial DNA profile. Nuclear DNA was not obtained from these specimens. Teeth 2-3 were submitted to the HCIFS Forensic Genetics laboratory and a

partial nuclear DNA profile was obtained. The mitochondrial and nuclear DNA profiles were compared with a family reference sample (buccal swabs) submitted by Mildred Bunton Hataway, a putative sister. Mildred Hataway could not be excluded as a sibling of ML73-3333 through DNA profile comparison. The following statistical conclusions were reported by UNT on September 16, 2011.

- The mitochondrial genetic data obtained from the specimens are consistent with the unidentified human remains originating from a maternal relative of Mildred B. Hataway. The mtDNA sequence has been observed in 9 of 1742 individuals of Caucasian descent. The mtDNA haplotype may occur in as much as 0.85% of the Caucasian population.

The HCIFS Forensic Genetics Laboratory reported the following statistical conclusions on October 6, 2011 after comparison of Mildred Hataway's nuclear DNA profile with the partial nuclear DNA profile obtained from the remains. These results gently support the sibling relationship but are not statistically robust.

- Mildred Hataway cannot be excluded as a possible sibling of the decedent, ML73-3333. In the Caucasian population, the profiles obtained are 1.582 times more likely to occur if Mildred Hataway and ML73-3333 are siblings than if they are unrelated. It is 3.572 times more likely to occur if they are double first cousins than if they are unrelated.

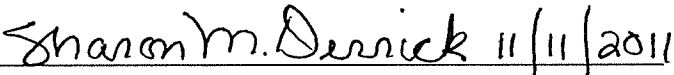
Based on these conclusions, the results of the anthropological examination, and circumstantial evidence regarding Roy Bunton's medical treatment and disappearance, ML73-3333 was identified as Roy Eugene Bunton (DOB: 12/31/1952) on November 4, 2011.

Summary


The skeletal remains of ML73-3333 were exhumed on February 8, 2011 to collect identification data through anthropological examination and submission of specimens for DNA analysis. ML73-3333 was identified as Roy Eugene Bunton based on the results of DNA profile comparisons, anthropological findings, and circumstantial evidence. The skeletal profile obtained through the anthropology examination (White

Roy Eugene Bunton
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male, 16-20 years of age, 5'10"-6'4" inches tall) is consistent with the identification. There is no evidence of pathological conditions. Possible antemortem trauma is observed at the left costoclavicular ligament insertion site. Two projectile wounds of the cranium occurred at or near the time of death. Fracture of the distal left ulna also may have occurred in the perimortem period but postmortem fracture cannot be excluded. Multiple postmortem fractures, particularly of the ribs, and cortical bone flaking are the result of long-term submersion in water during cemetery interment.


Sharon M. Derrick, Ph.D. 11/11/2011
Forensic Anthropologist MMDDYY

Reviewed by:


Jennifer C. Love, Ph.D., D-ABFA 11/10/2011
Forensic Anthropology Director MMDDYY

HARRIS COUNTY ARCHIVES

Document Separation Sheet

The following material has been removed from:

Box: 1192
Folder:
Location:

Description of materials:

Accession No:

Date: 1973-2010

Reason for removal:

Amended Autopsy Case File ML 73-3333

New Location:

Box: 1483
Folder: 41
Location:

Notes:

Make 2 copies: place one in new location with transferred materials,
one in original location.

Date: 09/21/2010
Signed: Andrew Yau

Luis A. Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner



Main: (713) 796-9292
Fax: (713) 796-6844

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences

AMENDED
AUTOPSY REPORT

Case 73 - 3333

August 9, 1973

PATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS ON THE BODY

OF

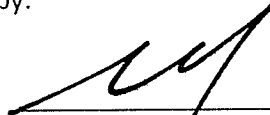
Unidentified

Gunshot wounds (2) of head, close range.

It is our opinion that the decedent,
Michael Anthony Baulch, came to his
death as a result of gunshot wounds
(2) of head, close range - Homicide.

It is our further opinion that death
occurred on or about August 21, 1972.

Amendment reviewed by:


Dwayne A. Wolf, M.D., Ph.D. 09/10/10
Deputy Chief Medical Examiner MMDYY

COMMENT: This decedent was misidentified in 1973. This report is amended to change the identification of this decedent to unidentified.

(See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3334, 73-3335, 73-3336, 73-3337,
73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3349, 73-3350, 73-3353,
73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356 and 73-3357)

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION ON THE BODY OF

Unidentified

HISTORY: The body of this unidentified young male teenager (Unknown #2) was found at approximately 8:00 p.m. on August 8, 1973, in Stall #11, at 4500 Silverbell Street, Houston, Texas. (See Companion Cases 73-3332, 73-3334, 73-3335, 73-3336, 73-3337, 73-3338, 73-3339, 73-3347, 73-3348, 73-3349, 73-3350, 73-3353, 73-3354, 73-3355, 73-3356, and 73-3357)

AUTOPSY: The autopsy was performed by Chief Medical Examiner Joseph A. Jachimczyk, M.D., assisted by Assistant Medical Examiner Ethel E. Erickson, M.D., and assisted by Dr. Paul G. Stimson, beginning at 4:00 p.m. on August 9, 1973, in the Harris County Morgue.

EXTERNAL APPEARANCE: The body measured an approximate 70 inches in length and weighed a total of 70 pounds. The head was symmetrical and covered with light brown hair, measuring up to approximately 7 inches in length. Covering the eyes and face, there was heavy adhesive tape, and there was a mouth gag. The gag was a portion of Turkish towel. The facial features were not recognizable. The teeth were in a good condition. In the forehead, at a point 1 inch above the glabella, there was a gunshot entrance wound, the lumen of which measured .25 inches in diameter. In the right side of the head, there was another gunshot wound, just 1 inch above the right external ear. This wound measured 3/8 inch in diameter and had black discoloration on the surrounding bone. Each of the wounds had dark black charring on the bone. The neck was long, loose, flabby and thin. The thorax was symmetrical but fallen in, due to decomposition. The abdomen was scaphoid, also due to decomposition. Abundant fragments of cheesy material were over the anterior abdomen and anterior surfaces of the lower extremities. The upper extremities consisted only of wet bones. No hands were present. The feet were absent. The back was mostly deteriorated and partially eaten away with lime. Wrapped around the head, there was a blue plastic material tied with sash cord. There was also a loop of sash put around the chest. The skin of the chest and abdomen was parchment-like. The sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull were very sharply and clearly delineated.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION: Section: There were large defects in the lateral thorax and abdomen. The ribs were exposed. The costal chondral junctions were not calcified. The thoracic and abdominal viscera were largely decomposed and collapsed. The coronary arteries were smooth, thin, glistening and pliable. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were decomposed and partially destroyed with quick lime.

LUNGS: Only fragments of decomposed lung tissue remained.

LIVER: The liver weighed 300 grams. It was mostly decomposed.

BONES: There were no bony abnormalities, except for the missing bones and the two gunshot entrance wounds in the skull.

HEAD: The scalp was reflected in the usual coronal fashion. There were two separate bullet holes in the calvarium. Each of these was surrounded by a dark ring, extending 3/4 inch. The lumen of the one in the right temporal bone measured 3/8 inch in diameter, while that of the glabella measured .25 inches in diameter. The brain was soft and mushy. There were two misshapen .22 caliber bullets in the mushy brain, which weighed 150 grams. The base of the skull was intact.

A second series of skeletal X-rays were made following the autopsy and cleaning of the body. These films were made for the purpose of evaluation of bone age.

An anteroposterior view of the chest and shoulders showed all bones to be intact, including the spine, ribs, clavicles, and scapulae and humeri. The proximal ends of the humeri showed well defined epiphyseal plates, which were quite thin and centrally suggested scars of recent union. However, at the margins of the bone, there were small defects which indicate that fusion was incomplete. The distal ends of the humeri were not seen on this film. The proximal ends of the clavicles were visible. There was no evidence of a proximal clavicular epiphysis.

A film of the lower abdomen and pelvis included also a right ulna and the left ulna and radius. The radius appeared to be separated from the skeleton and was placed in inverted position. The proximal ends of the ulnas were not well visualized due to residual radio-opaque material, apparently lime.


The distal end of the left ulna showed an apparently unfused epiphysis. The epiphyseal plate was well visualized. The proximal radial epiphysis appeared to be fused. The distal radial epiphysis was not well visualized. The pelvis showed well defined calcified epiphyses of the iliac crests. The right was better visualized than the left, but neither crest appeared to be fused in any portion. The upper portions of both femurs were visible, but the degree of fusion could not be evaluated on this film.

An X-ray of the knees and portions of one foot comprised the third film. The foot was present as a separate specimen. The distal conjoint femoral epiphyses appeared to be fused, but the degree of fusion was not evaluable on this film. The proximal tibias showed what appeared to be a scar on epiphyseal union and the cortical outlines showed no visible defect. The proximal portions of both fibulae were visible, but the degree of epiphyseal fusion could not be evaluated.

Based upon the above information, the age of this decedent was estimated at 15 to 18 years.

DENTAL EXAMINATION

The Universal System is used. No fillings are present. Tooth number 1 is avulsed. The upper left and lower left and lower right third molars are impacted. There are caries as follows: occlusal caries in the upper right second molar, tooth number 2; there is attrition on the incisal edges of the upper right and left cuspids, teeth 6 and 11; there is occlusal caries on the lower left second molar, tooth 18; there is attrition on the incisal edges of the lower canines, which are teeth 22 and 27; there are occlusal caries on the lower right first and second molars, which are teeth 30 and 31. There is a chip on the incisal edge of tooth number 9, and a vertical crack on tooth number 8. The crack is approximately in the mid line. The jaw relationship is normal.



Paul G. Stimson, D.D.S., M.S.



UNIVERSITY of NORTH TEXAS
HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER at Fort Worth

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Education, Research,
Patient Care and Service

Missing Persons DNA Database Report #3

August 2, 2010

Accession Number 1: 06-4753
Accession Number 2: 06-4758
Accession Number 3: 10-2720

Submitting Agency 1:
Melanie Schramm
Texas Department of Public Safety
5805 N. Lamar Blvd
Austin, TX 78752

Submitting Agency 2:
Sharon M. Derrick, Ph.D.
Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences
1885 Old Spanish Trail
Houston, TX 77054

Agency Case Number: ML73-3378
NCIC Number: U700019506

Agency Case Numbers: PA29-30-31#2,
ML73-3378#2
NCIC Number: Not Provided

ITEMS RECEIVED

Received via Fed Ex (#857318472755) on October 26, 2006:

06-4753.1 Unidentified Remains Sample, bone

Sibling
relationship
to Debra
Hernandez

06-4758.1 Unidentified Remains Sample, bones ribs, metatarsal from ML73-3378 ³³⁷⁸

Item **06-4758.1** separated into three sample numbers on November 8, 2006:

06-4758.1A Unidentified Remains Sample, rib

06-4758.1B Unidentified Remains Sample, metatarsal

06-4758.1C Unidentified Remains Sample, rib

Received via Fed Ex (#865896385005) on July 10, 2008:

06-4753.2 Unidentified Remains Sample, bones

August 2, 2010

Accession Numbers: 06-4753, 06-4758, 10-2720

Agency Case Numbers: ML73-3378, PA29-30-31#2, ML73-3378#2

Missing Persons DNA Database Report

Item **06-4753.2** separated into eight sample numbers on July 15, 2008:

- 06-4753.2A** Unidentified Remains Sample, pelvis
- 06-4753.2B** Unidentified Remains Sample, sacrum
- 06-4753.2C** Unidentified Remains Sample, vertebrae
- 06-4753.2D** Unidentified Remains Sample, vertebrae
- 06-4753.2E** Unidentified Remains Sample, vertebrae
- 06-4753.2F** Unidentified Remains Sample, bone
- 06-4753.2G** Unidentified Remains Sample, bone
- 06-4753.2H** Unidentified Remains Sample, bone

Received via FedEx (#865896384800) on September 23, 2008:

- 06-4758.2** Unidentified Remains Sample, bones

Item **06-4758.2** separated into two sample numbers on September 29, 2008:

- 06-4758.2A** Unidentified Remains Sample, mandible
- 06-4758.2B** Unidentified Remains Sample, skull from ML73-3378

Received via Fed Ex (#871266384461) on June 16, 2010:

- 10-2720.1** Family Reference Sample, **Debra S. Hernandez**, representing a sibling of a missing person, **Michael A. Baulch**

TESTING PERFORMED

Testing performed on items **06-4753.1**, **06-4753.2**, **06-4758.1**, and **06-4758.2** was noted in a previously submitted Missing Persons Report dated January 21, 2010. Human DNA extracted from item **10-2720.1** was analyzed for fifteen (15) genetic loci using the Applied Biosystems AmpF ℓ STR Identifiler system. Item **10-2720.1** was also analyzed for human mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) regions HV1 and HV2. Amplified mtDNA fragments were sequenced in the forward and reverse direction and compared to the revised Cambridge Reference Sequence (Andrews et al. *Nature Genetics* 1999).

The genetic data obtained from item **10-2720.1** was uploaded into the *Relatives of Missing Person* indices of the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). The genetic data

August 2, 2010

Accession Numbers: 06-4753, 06-4758, 10-2720

Agency Case Numbers: ML73-3378, PA29-30-31#2, ML73-3378#2

Missing Persons DNA Database Report

obtained from items **06-4753.2**, **06-4758.1**, and **06-4758.2** were previously uploaded into CODIS. Items **06-4753.2E**, **06-4758.1-.2B**, and **10-2720.1** were compared at the request of the agency. An association between items **06-4753.2E**, **06-4758.1-.2B**, and **10-2720.1** was noted.

RESULTS

The mitochondrial DNA data obtained from items **06-4753.2E**, **06-4758.1-.2B**, and **10-2720.1** are consistent with one another. Therefore, the remains and family reference sample cannot be excluded as being possible maternal relatives. Items **06-4753.2E** and **06-4753.1-.2B** represent two individuals.

Sample from Billy Baulch, ML73-3413
Based on these genetic data (autosomal STRs and mitochondrial DNA), it is approximately **820 million times more likely** to be observed under the scenario that the unidentified remains, item **06-4753.2E**, originated from a biological sibling of **Debra S. Hernandez** as compared to the unidentified remains originating from an unrelated individual from the Caucasian population.¹

Sample from ML73-3378
Based on these genetic data (autosomal STRs and mitochondrial DNA), it is approximately **10,000 times more likely** to be observed under the scenario that the unidentified remains, item **06-4758.1-.2B**, originated from another biological sibling of **Debra S. Hernandez** as compared to the unidentified remains originating from an unrelated individual from the Caucasian population.¹

The submission of additional first-order relatives could significantly increase the above statistical calculations. If additional statistical weight is needed, please contact the laboratory to determine which first-order relatives would provide the most informative comparisons.

Investigators are strongly encouraged to evaluate all associated case information in addition to the provided genetic results before declaring identity of the remains.

In the event that an identification is rendered by the appropriate legal authority, a copy of the death certificate must be submitted to the laboratory so that all genetic data obtained from the associated family reference sample(s) can be expunged from the CODIS database.

The remainder of the reference item will be maintained by the UNT Center for Human Identification laboratory.

In the event that you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact the laboratory at 817-735-2143.

The above is the opinion of the undersigned, and this report shall not be reproduced without verbal or written permission.

August 2, 2010

Accession Numbers: 06-4753, 06-4758, 10-2720

Agency Case Numbers: ML73-3378, PA29-30-31#2, ML73-3378#2

Missing Persons DNA Database Report

¹ Allele frequency data obtained from Budowle et.al, J Forensic Sci 1999; 44(6):1277-1286 and Budowle et.al, Forensic Sci Comm 2001; (3); mtDNA frequency data obtained from Forensic Science Communications, April 2002, Volume 4, Number 2

Sincerely,



Sarah Schultheis
Forensic Analyst
UNT Center for Human ID



Dixie Peters
Forensic Analyst/Report Review
UNT Center for Human ID

End of Report



UNIVERSITY of NORTH TEXAS
HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER at Fort Worth

★
Education, Research,
Patient Care and Service

Missing Persons DNA Database Query

August 25, 2010

Submitting Agency 1:

Texas Dept. of Public Safety
Melanie Schramm
5805 N. Lamar Blvd.
Austin, TX 78752

Submitting Agency 2:

Harris County Medical Examiner's Office
Dr. Sharon Derrick
1885 Old Spanish Trail
Houston, TX 77054

Agency Case Number(s): ML73-3378, ML73-3333

Accession Number(s): 10-2720, 10-2727

Missing Person: Michael A. Baulch

At the request of the submitting agency(ies), the DNA data obtained from the *Unidentified Remains* sample **10-2727.1** was searched against DNA data contained within the *Relatives of Missing Person* index in CODIS. This search included the data from family reference sample(s) **10-2720.1** submitted on behalf of missing person **Michael A. Baulch**.

The search **did not** return any valid associations between samples. The DNA data from the unidentified remains and reference sample(s) will remain in the database for future comparisons and for upload to the National DNA Index System if appropriate.

In the event that you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance please contact the laboratory at 800-763-3147.

Sincerely,

Melody Josseland, MS
CODIS Administrator
UNT Center for Human ID

LEFT HAND

Skeletal

NAME: Roy Eugene Bunton

ADDRESS _____

RACE: _____ SEX: _____ AGE: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____

HEIGHT: _____ WEIGHT: _____ HAIR: _____ EYES: _____

DECOMPOSING: _____ FLOATER _____ OTHER: _____

FINGERPRINTS TAKEN BY: _____ CHECKED BY: _____

BODY CHECKED IN BY: _____

73-3333

NAME OF DECEASED

Foster Park East
FUNERAL HOME RECEIVING BODY

SIGNED OUT BY: Arthur Lee 6777

LICENSE #
TIME
3:25 pm

DATE
11.29.11

WAS CLOTHING TAKEN WITH BODY YES NO

HCME STAFF
[Signature]

TRACKING SHEET YES NO

IO
M.E. case #: 11-00556

Unknown Roy Eugene Burton
NAME OF DECEASED

ANTHRO
BROUGHT TO H.C.M.E. BY: NAME OF SERVICE

Sharon M. Beckick
SIGNED IN BY: DRIVER

2 / 8 / 2011 DATE TIME 12:36 AM PM

CLOTHING: YES NO PERSONAL EFFECTS: YES NO

HOSPITAL CHART: YES NO

Checked by Harris County Medical Examiner Representative

Luis A. Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner



Main: (713) 796-9292
Fax: (713) 796-6844

HARRIS COUNTY INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Autopsy Information/Release and Funeral Director's Authorization to Claim Form

In accordance with state law, the Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences will perform an inquest or autopsy to determine the cause and manner of death of the decedent. If an autopsy is performed, certain organs and tissue are removed for necessary examination and testing. Upon completion of examination and testing, any organs and tissue kept by the Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences will be disposed of in accordance with health and safety guidelines.

RELEASE OF DECEDENT AND PERSONAL EFFECTS

Case number: ML 73-3333 Name of the decedent: Roy Eugene Bunton

I, Mildred Hataway, bearing the relationship of Sister, acknowledge that I am the legal next of kin and authorize the Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences to release the decedent named below and his or her personal effects in the possession of the Institute of Forensic Sciences to Forest Park East Funeral Home (Funeral Home) or its agent upon presentation of a current state-issued funeral director or embalmer license and valid government-issued identification.

THIS IS A GOVERNMENTAL RECORD AS DEFINED BY TEXAS PENAL CODE SECTION 37.10. BY SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT, I REPRESENT THAT I KNOW THE IDENTITY OF THE DECEDENT AND THE DECEDENT'S RELATIVES, THAT DECEDENT LEFT NO DIRECTIONS IN WRITING FOR THE DISPOSITION OF THE REMAINS, AND THERE IS NO OTHER PERSON WITH A PRIORITY OF RIGHT TO THE REMAINS LISTED BEFORE ME IN TEXAS HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 711.002. I RELEASE ANY PERSON WHO ACTS IN RELIANCE ON A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT FROM ANY LIABILITY, AND ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I AM LIABLE UNDER TEXAS HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 711.002. FOR ALL DAMAGES THAT RESULT, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, FROM MY REPRESENTATIONS AND SIGNATURE. ANY DISPUTE AMONG THE DECEDENT'S NEXT OF KIN CONCERNING THE RIGHT TO CONTROL THE DISPOSITION OF DECEDENT'S REMAINS MUST BE RESOLVED AMONG THOSE PERSONS BY A COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION.

Printed Name and Signature of Next of Kin

Next-of-kin printed name: Mildred Hataway Signature: Mildred Hataway
Street Address: 17110 Kirkland Oaks Lane Date signed: 11/20/11
City: Houston State: TX Zip Code: 77095 Phone #: 281-858-8813

Witness printed name: Kendall Cook Signature: Kendall Cook
Street Address: 21620 Gulf Freeway Date signed: 11/20/11
City: Webster State: TX Zip Code: 77598 Phone #: 281-332-3111

Decedent transported by: HSC FD/Emb Lic. #: _____

* All persons arriving to transport decedents will be required to present a valid state-issued funeral director or embalmer license and valid government-issued identification.

Luis A. Sanchez, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner



Main: (713) 796-9292
Fax: (713) 796-6844

Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences

**Funeral Director's
Authorization to Claim Form**

Date: 11-29-11 73-3333
HCIFS Medicolegal (ML) Case Number: 11-00556A
Name of Decedent: Roy EUGENE BUNTON

I have visually inspected the body of the above-named decedent and have compared the name and HCIFS medicolegal (ML) case number of the decedent to all of the following:

- 1) Identification Tag
- 2) Autopsy Information and Release Form
- 3) Transit Envelope

Further, I have found all three documents to correspond to the body I am authorized to claim from the Harris County Institute of Forensic Sciences.

[Signature]
Signature of Representative

Forest Park East
Name of Firm

ARTURO LEAL
Printed Name of Representative

#6993
Texas Funeral Commission License No.

Reviewed and Signed by: C. Fols
(HCIFS Representative)

11/29/11
Date

Form updated 10/8/2010

ML 73-3333

DOD: 8/8/1973

WM - (20Y 8M)

RIINTON ROY FIIGENE

ML 73-3333